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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

New Channels for Floods

Something Vital in Strikes

Universal Ideals for Racial

¶ As the crest of the Ohio basin flood moves down toward the sea, threatening levees along the Mississippi and leaving behind an expanse of desolation out of which highlands rise like isles of refuge, the rescue work attains to a high degree of efficiency. Blind havoc retreats, as it always has, before intelligence. Benevolence, charity, alertness join hands and hope glows brighter. System calms the disorder and brings wan smiles of courage from a stricken people.

* * *

¶ The routine of rescue is more dramatic than the riot of waters. Rowboats, barges, flat boats with outboard motors nose along the littered shoreline; CCC trucks move along the highways. They are picking up refugees, some from housetops, some standing amidst floating debris, some trudging doggedly along the roads. Taken to town, the refugees are given food, clothing, warmth. To their clothing green and yellow tags are pinned. Their names and other data are registered. They are given tickets for food. They are fed twice daily and generously. At night they are given mattresses and a place in which to sleep. What has kept their hopes alight? Something that floods can't quench. Is it man's innate conviction that there is a power potent enough to turn the thoughts of men and the things of earth into proper channels?

* * *

¶ With the strikers pressing their demands on one side and the employers pressing for traditional practices on the other side, the issue of labor adjustments seems likely to pop from between the pressing hands of those most vitally interested directly into the lap of government. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins's request for a strengthening of the Government's hands results in congressional consideration of legislation which would authorize the use of powers of intervention in strikes, and likewise would authorize a study of the causes of strikes and proposals for remedial adjustments. Americans would like to see strikes disappear from their industrial skies, but this word "authorization" is something that sounds formidable.

* * *

¶ People in other countries, they recall, now mourn lost liberties, because they failed to be chary of authorization. The process of "strengthening the Government's hand" in industry might develop, if not checked, into a much more obtrusive practice than a mere study of strikes. It implies a certain amount of control over labor and business talents placed in the hands of politicians who traditionally have revealed little aptitude for either labor or business. Both employers and employees might reconcile their differences in order to meet that which might develop into a common danger.

* * *

¶ Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who has opinions about many things, holds this opinion: On the shoulders of the English-speaking peoples rests the responsibility of preserving democracy in the world. Face to face with a war of ideals, he declares, we must choose between ideals of compulsion or of liberty. This responsibility of English-speaking people he describes as "momentous." We would not oppose his theories. Amid the shifting weights of numerous ideologies, it may be that the Anglo-Saxon culture will draw its children together. But it is likewise a tenable position to declare that right ideals transcend race, tongue, nation or politics. They permeate and eventually prevail because their force arises not from numbers of adherents but from the innate incorruptibility and irreversibility of that which is true.

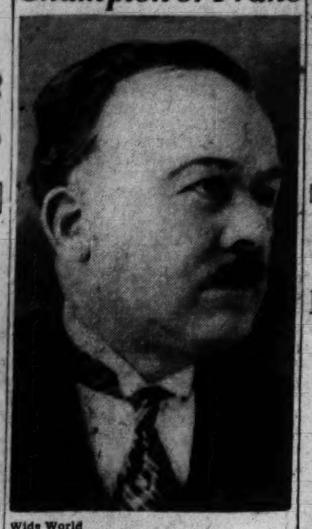
* * *

¶ The president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States voices a conviction which grows more vocal as streamlined ideas for social readjustments flash alluringly before the public thought. Business, intimates Harper Sibley, must take the choice between regulating itself or being regulated. In other words: Good business (with emphasis on the "good") is actually good business. The trend of the times demands that good business men, seeking industrial self-preservation, shall take into consideration the profitable practice of giving. Old arrogance and new resentments have no adjustive qualities. But whoever seeks to express good in business usually finds business good. What shall it profit a man if he prepares a tremendous output but neglects to make a customer?

* * *

¶ The National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War applauds its chief, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, when she says these three things are needed in the peace movement: A clearly defined aim; a common policy; a name with more vitality than "pacifist." The greatest of all practical pacifiers' aim was definite, his policy universal, and he said: "Blessed are the peacemakers." Therefore, Clearway's vote is for "Peacemaker."

Champion of Franc



Wide World

Vincent Auriol

French Minister of Finance

Powers in Moves For Realignment Of Currencies

A fresh currency alignment seems to be brewing.

In Washington a monetary conclave has been held at the Treasury; Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, is said to have discussed monetary as well as commercial subjects during his Washington visit; a report of a British loan to France has been circulated; and in Paris there is fresh talk of further devaluation for the franc.

The isolated reports are not yet outlined, let alone related to each other. Nevertheless it is evident that an effort is being made, on the basis of the experience since the tri-partite agreement was reached on Sept. 26, last year, to bring the currencies in to equilibrium.

Currencies are out of kilter when gold has to be used abnormally in settlement of international balances. Since September the metal has been flowing to the United States in such abundance that the Treasury authorities recently decided to "sterilize" fresh imports; that is, to transfer them to an inactive account.

France, on the contrary, has been unable to reattract the gold which she lost prior to devaluation.

These two facts would seem to prove that the dollar is still undervalued and the franc overvalued.

It is hoped to enroll the mark and the yen in the agreement prior to stabilization.

Tests ahead for tripartite power agreement on the franc and doubling of France's rediscount rate: Financial Page.

French in move to check drive for lower franc: Page 3.

New Economic Plan Is Based On Abundance

Much-for-Little Appears to Work—Ford Proved It With Model T

Discredits Scarcity

Business leaders have provided THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *with their own analysis of current economic issues. In a series of 12 articles, they have discussed methods and programs for achieving a rational stability and for perpetuating recovery. Particular stress has been given to low prices as a means of spreading purchasing power and thus supporting stability. Expressions by a labor leader and a consumer representative have been included in order to clarify points raised by industrial leaders. The second article follows.*

'Making Recovery Permanent'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — A young engineer out in Detroit named Henry Ford had staked everything on a new model car and a new economic philosophy.

The car was to be a short, squat, four-cylinder affair, rigidly standardized, and the customer could have it painted any color he wanted, so long as it was black.

The economic philosophy was simple enough, too. It was just that more profits could be made by selling a whole lot of things cheaply than by selling a few things dearly.

That philosophy, which Henry Ford didn't invent but which he put into spectacular practice, has come rumbling down the quarter century since, until Herbert Hoover, speaking the other day before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York, gave it the latest and most emphatic approval.

Economy of Abundance

But it has taken the worst economic slump in American history, a researching of ancient economic ideas and a remarkable book by Dr. Harold Moulton of the Brookings Institution, called "Income and Economic Progress" to convince a growing number of citizens in this capital and the country at large that, in the so-called "Economy of Abundance," is the one possible hope for a practical modern utopia.

Amid a welter of panaceas produced by the 1929 cataclysm, the economy - of - abundance theory seems to be the only one that is steadily gaining converts, winning support, and affecting the thinking of an entire nation.

Henry Ford, of course, had been prosperous before ever he reached the letter "T" in the alphabet of his models. There had been that first irresponsible two-cylinder engine-on-wheels with two speeds forward and no speed back in which

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Shensi Rebellion Liquidated, Nanking Government Reports; All Americans at Sianfu Safe

General Yang and Other Rebel Leaders Withdrawing Forces From Southern Shensi; Marshal Chang's Former Armies in Process of Demobilization

NANKING, Jan. 28 (AP)—Military headquarters of the Central Government announced today the peaceful settlement of China's prolonged civil war crisis.

The rebellion of the northwest Communist armies and Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's former Manchurian forces, which started last Dec. 12 with the kidnaping of Premier Chiang Kai-shek at the Shensi provincial capital of Sianfu was reported completely liquidated.

Military authorities were confident that the announced agreement with representatives of Gen. Yang Hu-chen, commander of the mutinous forces since Marshal Chang gave himself up, would be carried out without difficulty.

According to local authorities, the reported agreement is effective immediately, with both the large punitive expedition and the Shensi armies to be demobilized, they said.

According to the agreement, General Yang and the other rebellious chieftains, who were reported to have demanded war on Japan as the price of their surrender, will withdraw their forces from southern Shensi.

They will take up outposts in the Communist-influenced territories of eastern Kansu, Ninghsia and northwest Shensi Provinces, permitting re-establishment of the Central Government's authority at Sianfu.

General Yang was expected to withdraw to the western provinces, but Nanking sources indicated that he might remain at Sianfu "temporarily."

Foreigners, among them more than 100 Americans, fled the affected areas during the crisis.

Canadian Reform Measures Found Unconstitutional

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—A mass of legislation through which the Canadian Parliament sought to establish unemployment insurance, hours of labor, minimum wages and regulation of marketing was ruled unconstitutional today.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the empire's highest judicial body, held that the Dominion Parliament, enacting the laws in 1934 and 1935, exceeded its authority.

The Judicial Committee upheld legislation to regulate certain trade practices and held valid the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act providing relief to financially distressed farmers without actual recourse to a bankruptcy court.

Two in Operation

Only two of the disputed legislative reforms have been placed in operation—the farm relief measure and the National Products Marketing Act.

The trade practice legislations now upheld, authorizes establishment of a federal commission with power to regulate business provincially, interprovincially and in relation to the Dominion as a whole.

The following legislation was held unconstitutional:

An employment and social insurance act providing for creation of a contributory system of employment insurance and setting up employment agencies.

Three acts, based on conventions agreed to by the International Labor Office and ratified by the Dominion lawmakers under their treaty-making power, for a weekly day of rest in industry, minimum wages and limitation of hours.

English-Speaking Peoples Found To Share Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Responsibility for democratic government today rests on the shoulders of the English-speaking peoples, in the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and head of the Pilgrims of the United States. He described this responsibility as "truly momentous" and as constituting "the preservation and protection of those fundamental principles upon which our historic democracies rest."

"We look on a world that is everywhere at war," he said, addressing the Pilgrims at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club here yesterday. "There is no peace. In a military way, war is going on only in eastern Asia, Spain and some isolated parts of the world. We are learning that military war is only one of war's forms and not necessarily the most damaging and most destructive.

"We are face to face with a world-wide war of ideas, ideals and policies, and so much that we of the English-speaking races have taken for granted is now attacked by doctrines which, in one way or another, are exhibitions of the fundamental idea of compulsion. The issue is joined between compulsion and liberty."

Dr. Butler held that this situation, however, offered no good ground for discouragement.

"We have made progress in spreading the doctrines in which we believe and on which we believe the future of civilization rests," he continued. "We have come a long way in spreading these doctrines."

"There is no defeat in truth save from within," he declared. "Unless we are beaten there, we are sure to win. The issue is in your hands."

Laws Drafted To Bolster U. S Hand in Strike

Power to Subpoena Data and Witnesses Asked by Miss Perkins

White House Aloof

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Emergency labor legislation to strengthen the Government's hands in the current automobile strike started through the congressional mill today backed officially by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Exactly where President Roosevelt stands in regard to the legislation is not clear. Today at the White House, an accredited spokesman indicated his belief that Secretary Perkins' presentation of the legislation was a "balloon ascension." This White House attitude is not likely to be conducive to speedy action in Congress, where already difficulties have arisen because the Perkins letter was addressed to Senator Robinson and Speaker Bankhead, rather than to chairmen of the two labor committees, Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alamama and Representative William P. Connery (D) of Massachusetts. The White House source indicated that President Roosevelt looks with favor on some fact-finding authority, but draws a sharp line short of anything resembling compulsion in federal dealing with labor disputes.

Hopes for Speed

All of which indicates safely that there will be no such one-day hurry as pushed through the Spanish neutrality legislation, although Miss Perkins hopes that Congress will act within three or four days so that within another week she will have powers of intervention in the automobile strike which she does not now possess.

The legislation she hopes Congress will rush through would confer:

"The authority to make formal inquiries and investigations into the causes of strikes and lockouts or other industrial disputes, and make findings of fact, recommendations for settlement and future procedures, and to make a public report studying both of these."

Outlines Objectives

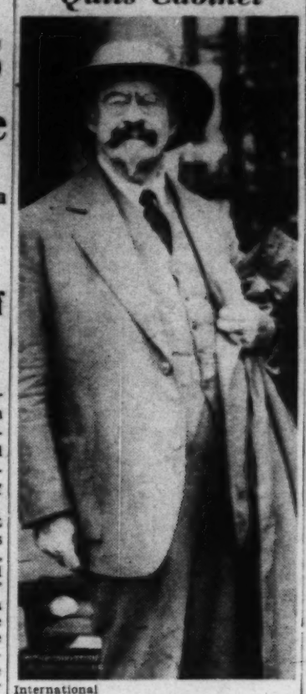
In the letters to Senator Robinson and Speaker Bankhead she outlined the type of power she said was needed as quoted above, explained that to accomplish this the Department of Labor should be vested with power to subpoena "books, papers, records and witnesses," and concluded:

"I wish to recommend to you the utmost haste compatible with sound procedure in the passage of this act because of the particular situations growing out of a number of current important and serious strikes."

Questioned regarding the purpose of the measure, Miss Perkins insisted that it is not intended specifically to enable her to put pressure on General Motors officials

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Quits Cabinet



International

Emile Vandervelde

Influential Socialist Member of Van Zeeland Ministry, Who Gives Up Portfolio Because of Attitude Toward Spanish Civil War

Vandervelde Out Of Belgian Cabinet On Spanish Issue

BRUSSELS, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Belgian Cabinet apparently lost its vice-premier as a result of conflict over the Spanish civil war, but it appeared that the Cabinet as a whole would not resign.

Arthur Wauters, director of the Socialist newspaper, the People, became vice-premier and Minister of Health today.

Professor Wauters entered the Government of Premier Paul van Zeeland after Dr. Vandervelde resigned.

Emile Vandervelde, veteran Socialist leader, Vice-Premier and Minister of Health in the Cabinet of Paul van Zeeland, tendered his resignation because he did not agree with the firm stand taken by Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak, toward the Valencia regime concerning the death of Baron de Borchgrave.

Baron de Borchgrave, secretary of the Belgian Legation, was killed with other Belgians near Madrid. The Brussels Government served a strong ultimatum on the Spanish Socialist regime, demanding return of the body. That was done.

The Executive Committee of the Belgian Labor Party approved Dr. Vandervelde's resignation, but voted to continue support of the Van Zeeland coalition Government. The resignation is considered a victory for Mr. Spaak, a moderate Socialist, opposed to the extreme wing of the party which sympathizes with the Communists and the Spanish Socialist regime.

Valley Cities Are Ready To Battle Flood

Levees at Vital Points Are Strengthened to Meet Roaring Crest

Army Is on Guard

Will Move People to Safety If Needed, but Only Those Who Wish to Go

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—The Federal Government today sought to reassure the people of the Mississippi valley that its tentative plans for evacuating the territory were a pre-engender fear or panic.

The order to plan for a mass removal of all persons from low-lying land on either side of the river, if and when necessary, went out from the army chief of staff's office after engineers expressed doubt as to whether the dikes and spillways built along the river after the 1927 flood would hold the unprecedented volume of water on its way down to the Gulf of Mexico.

The levee system was designed to care for a maximum flow of 2,400,000 cubic feet a second, while the water heading toward it has reached a volume of 3,000,000 feet in some places.

Craig Issues Statement

When reports from the valley showed that the announcement was creating a "scare" in the valley where residents misunderstood its purpose, Gen. Malin Craig, United States chief of staff, issued a reassuring statement as follows:

"The War Department and others concerned are making plans for assisting the people in the lower Mississippi valley in evacuating to higer ground should this become necessary.

"From present knowledge it appears likely that the flood waters will pass down the valley without causing wide inundation.

"People must not become panic tricken."

But Plans Go Forward

Meanwhile commanders of three corps areas of the army went ahead with plans to evacuate approximately 500,000 people between Cairo and New Orleans if the levees should give way next week.

It was made clear that the firmy is only proposing to offer safety to all who may be in danger. There will be no insistence that anyone leave his property against his will.

While evacuation plans are being drawn up, active work is centered on the strengthening of levees at four key points along the Mississippi. One is at New Madrid, Mo., where a "fuse-plug" in the first dike has been blown out to allow the waters to overflow to a second dike and lessen the pressure further down at Cairo. The second danger point is at the mouth of the Arkansas river; the third at the mouth of the Red river and the fourth, at New Orleans, where a spillway has been built to carry flood waters around the city into Lake Pontchartrain.

No Wholesale Evacuation

If any families are moved by the army it will probably be at these points. Officials are hopeful now that the flood tides will recede enough to allow the waters to pass through the dikes safely. No wholesale evacuation of Memphis or of New Orleans is contemplated.

President Roosevelt meanwhile kept in close touch with the situation through the American Red Cross, the army, and the various relief agencies. He followed on a large map the course of the flood tide on its way down the Mississippi.

Estimating the homeless at more than 1,000,000, the Red Cross pushed its campaign to raise $10,000,000 in private contributions for the flood sufferers. Contributions reported to date total $2,831,361, including a $25,000 gift from J. P. Morgan & Co., and $25,000 from the United Fruit Company.

President's Ball to Aid

Henry L. Doherty, chairman of the President's National Birthday Ball Committee, revealed that many requests are being received that funds from dancing parties scheduled in all parts of the country Saturday night be diverted to flood relief.

The ball chairman said the President was eager to have the customary 30 per cent go for infantile paralysis research, but that there is no requirement as to the use of the other 70 per cent, which is usually turned over to local charities.

New Roosevelt Peace Move on Way?

Major Program Hinted in Conferences at White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Behind President Roosevelt's long conference today with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Norman Davis, ambassador-at-large, there is felt to be a possible imminent development of greatest importance.

For weeks now, impressive yet vague reports have circulated in special circles in Washington, declaring that President Roosevelt was mediating a major stroke in the interest of world peace.

Norman Davis has been in Washington for a couple of days, and yesterday he conferred at length with Senator Key Pittman (D), Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee. On the surface his conference, like those at the White House today, were concerned with drafting an Administration neutrality program. Before Congress are several different approaches to the neutrality problem, oddly involved.

Neutrality Involved Issue

Senator Pittman has introduced a bill of his own, presumably as Administration spokesman. But Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D), Tennessee, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has also introduced a bill, also presumably as spokesman for the White House, but it is a different bill! Numerous private congressmen have introduced measures bearing on the subject.

So out of this tangle it is essential to produce some agreed neutrality program, toward which President Roosevelt, the State Department, and the leaders in Congress can press.

But rumor will not down that something broader is under consideration. Various concrete ideas have been canvassed. One is a reversion to Mr. Roosevelt's own method of 1933—a direct appeal to heads of states.

Arms Problem

Another is to try again at the disarmament problem, in an attempt to head off the rearmament drive from the slippery slope toward war. An armaments holiday has been suggested, to be supported by an agreement among nations not to send their troops beyond their own frontiers.

Economic and financial approaches to the problem, closely knit with the political factors, have been already examined here, both by the Treasury special committee of international monetary experts, and in conversations with Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade.

Among the Theories

Indeed, one report is that Mr. Runciman had been specially invited to Washington by President Roosevelt so that the latter might discuss concretely and fully his projected stroke in the interest of peace.

The Hull-Davis visit at the White House was nonchalantly described as "probably having to do with neutrality," by a spokesman this morning. This is very likely an accurate statement, for the problem of neutrality is closely bound up with the whole peace question. A little earlier today, Senator Pittman called on the President to discuss his neutrality bill.

There is also contrary evidence. One peace leader—who had a private White House conference last week (these private talks are rather common in this subject), asked President Roosevelt if he wished the American peace movement to organize a drive calling upon the President to summon a conference, and Mr. Roosevelt replied in the negative.

So an alert public opinion is well advised to keep on being alert, using a grain of salt here and there.

World Foundation To Build for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Jan. 28

A new peace organization, to be known as the World Foundation, has been launched here by an organizing committee which includes such well-known names as Sir Arthur Salter, Sir Norman Angell, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Lord Lytton, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Prof. Arnold Toynbee, Dr. M. J. Bonn and Dr. Salvador de Madariaga.

The organization proposes a departure from mere pacifism to the concrete aim of "intelligent organization of life on this planet" on a basis of world unity.

Opposition in Ottawa to Backing U. S. Peace Bid

OTTAWA, Jan. 28 (AP)—Premier Mackenzie King yesterday opposed a motion in the House of Commons that President Roosevelt be asked to call a world conference for peace.

The Premier said that President Roosevelt had the cause of peace at heart and no doubt had considered the idea of such a conference, but advice from one country to another on its policies was never welcome and seldom given.

He said he doubted whether a world conference now would serve any useful purpose, since there was no indication the nations were in the right spirit for such a move.

Heaps' Resolution

A. A. Heaps, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation member from Winnipeg, offered a resolution calling attention to the danger of disastrous war and the failure of the League of Nations to "establish conditions conducive to permanent peace."

The resolution continued:

"And, whereas Canada on the American continent is an integral part of the British Empire and a neighbor to the American republic; therefore be it resolved: That in the opinion of this House, the Government of Canada respectfully suggest to the President of the United States the desirability of convening a world conference for the securing and maintenance of peace."

"Let's Keep Out of War"

Mr. Heaps said that there was a strong feeling in the United States demanding that country remain out of European conflicts, and a similar conviction was spreading throughout Canada.

Premier Mackenzie King said that if Germany and Japan would not remain in the League of Nations, there was no reason to believe they would enter a peace conference.

Former Premier R. D. Bennett, Conservative leader, declared that Mr. Heaps' suggestion was "not only futile but I believe it could be called impertinent." He said that the President of the United States was fully abreast of world problems.

Mr. Bennett referred to the World Economic Conference of 1933, which he said President Roosevelt "torpedoed for reasons that have not yet been made public."

Russian Plotters Implicate Officials Of High Standing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 28—An underground organization of Trotzkyists, seeking by every means to discredit and undermine Joseph Stalin's regime, appears in ever larger dimensions with each passing day of the Moscow trial. The 17 defendants have disclosed dozens of additional confederates—some holding high government positions—since the trial began.

Twelve of the defendants for years have held positions analogous to railway and corporation presidents elsewhere. Eight hours daily for five days they have dispassionately described deliberate attempts to ruin the state enterprises they directed and persuade others to do likewise.

Told of Foreign Negotiations

They have narrated negotiations with Germans and Japanese for joint anti-Soviet action in case of war, meanwhile giving the latter important military information. They have admitted planning mass assassination of Kremlin leaders.

State Prosecutor Andrey Vishinsky has endeavored to picture the conspirators in the light of common criminals and traitors without clear-cut political motives. But it is increasingly apparent they were fanatics, willing to plunge their own country into war because of their belief that Mr. Stalin had sidetracked the revolution in Russia and elsewhere.

Put Blame on Trotzky

All admitted they worked under inspiration and sometimes under the direct orders of Leon Trotzky in exile. They convincingly testified that Mr. Trotzky outlined the terroristic program they have attempted to carry out.

It appears that an undetermined number were enlisted in a nation-wide conspiracy and many have been arrested throughout the country since the trial began. The largest part of those involved were former Communists.

Army Engineers Rush Work On Strengthening Levees

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 28 (AP)—Optimistic flood crest forecasts eased Mississippi Valley tension today even as water edged higher on the levees which engineers labored to strengthen.

Meteorologist F. W. Brist expressed belief the Mississippi will crest at Memphis at 48 feet, five feet lower than Army estimates.

Lieut. Col. Eugene Reybold, Memphis district engineer chief, reiterated previous statements that so far the major levees are holding well.

He believes that the descent of the Ohio river's all-time high crests will bring a 62-foot peak at Cairo about Feb. 2, with Memphis getting a record peak of 53 feet four or five days later. Memphis' gauge was 44 today.

Holds Out Hope

Meteorologist William E. Barron, veteran river observer at Cairo, said, however, that, in his opinion, Cairo's peak would be only 60 to 61 feet, barely over the city's 60-foot seawall.

After the 1927 deluge, the Mississippi levee system was raised some five to 10 feet above record tops hit by the river in that year. Now thousands of workmen are bolstering these permanent earthen enbankments with wood, mud and sandbag bulwarks to add still more feet to the defenses.

Meanwhile the vanguard of 50,000 refugees poured into Memphis while the Red Cross continued with the evacuation of other hundreds in areas already inundated or in obvious danger.

Along the 230 miles of embankment between Cairo and Memphis, the first zone where the army plans evacuations in the event of emergency, engineer crews toiled to strengthen soggy levees while Red Cross relief forces moved additional thousands out of the lowlands.

"No crest waters have yet entered the district," Colonel Reybold declared. "No levee anywhere is in a dangerous condition. All levees still have a reasonable freeboard."

He said the only unfavorable development yesterday was the collapse of a back levee at Mound City, Ill., where 650 men, 50 women and 175 CCC boys were removed to higher ground.

A spectacular battle was waged a few miles north of Tiptonville, Tenn., where the Mississippi threatened to blast a new channel across a snaky bend. Engineers said they were hopeful of preventing a crevasse which would isolate the little town of Bessie and flood Tiptonville and Ridgely.

Most of Tiptonville's 1300 residents refused to leave under Red Cross instructions to evacuate, feeling they were in little danger.

Another struggle continued near New Madrid, Mo., to save a weakened levee. A force of 2500 laborers made progress building bulkhead and sacking back-levee on the Birds Point-New Madrid floodway.

Hold Back Entire River

Increased engineer forces sacked and mud-boxed the entire St. Francis river levee line in Missouri and Arkansas.

Five CCC companies aided the engineers in raising the reel foot front line levee in Tennessee.

The engineers said the Helena, Ark., front remained favorable while work continued on strengthening subsidiary levees at Mellwood to the south in an area national guardsmen patrolled under a martial law edict.

With upward of 12,000 refugees already in Memphis and an additional 38,000 expected, Mayor Watkins Overton was given unlimited power to spend money and commandeer supplies needed to care for them, the Mid-South fair grounds, schoolhouses, auditorium and other public buildings were pressed into service.

For further state flood details: Page 4.

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Harmon Air Trophy Awarded to Hughes

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Harmon Trophy, noted aviation award, goes this year to Howard Hughes for his flying feats during 1936, Col. Charles Kerwood announced last night. Colonel Kerwood is president of the American section of the Ligue Internationale des Aviateurs, which made the choice.

Mr Hughes' most recent flight was crossing of the United States from Los Angeles to Newark, Jan. 19, in seven hours, 28 minutes and 25 seconds. The award is sponsored by Clifford Burke Harmon, pioneer flyer, in memory of the Lafayette Escadrille. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and the late Wiley Post were among the recipients.

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MacDowell Music for Records From Boston 'Pops' Players

Review of Recordings

We don't know whether the RCA Manufacturing Company are weather forecasters or not but their decision to bring out a number of more popular type albums has agreed admirably with the unseasonably warm New England winter. This month they lead with the MacDowell Concerto No. 2 in D Minor played by the Boston "Pops" Orchestra, certainly a "spring" institution in Boston, with Jésus María Sanromá, pianist, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra as soloist. They have coupled with it Jacques Ibert's Divertissement, an unusual and amusing piece of modern music.

Then for the other lighter album RCA has repressed from foreign recordings that classic of Savoyard operettas, the Gilbert and Sullivan "Mikado," done by the D'Oyly Carte Company.

The MacDowell concerto is given an excellent performance by Mr. Sanromá and the "Pops" orchestra. Ibert's Divertissement pokes fun at "cliches" of music. "Cortege" jibes at solemnities; "Valse" parodies conventional ballet music and the waltzes of Johann and Richard Strauss; "Finale" winds up with a jest at what is called by musicians a "Publix finish," the elaborate close by theater pit orchestras to catch applause.

MacDowell: Concerto No. 2 in D Minor, played by Boston "Pops" Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, with Jésus María Sanromá, pianist, and **Jacques Ibert: Divertissement.** Five Victor records in album

Vocal

Gilbert and Sullivan: The Mikado, sung by the D'Oyly Carte Company with symphony orchestra. Eleven Victor records in album. This is done in the traditional Savoy manner without modern insertions. Savoyards will delight in it. The recording is not the newest RCA high-fidelity type in this album, we believe, having probably been repressed from older H. M. V recordings.

Wagner: Elsa's Dream, Lohengrin, and **Dich Ter Halle, Tannhäuser,** sung by Kirsten Flagstad, soprano. Victor record. A remarkable pair of selections by Mme. Flagstad. The first records Elsa's vision of the knight who will clear her name and the second aria occurs in the hall of the Wartburg whither the Landgrave of Wartburg has invited the minstrel knights in a singing contest for Elizabeth's hand. A "must" for Wagnerian admirers.

Haydn: The Creation—The Heavens Are Telling and Achieved Is the Glorious Work, sung by the Royal Choral Society and London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Malcolm Sargent. Victor record. Masterly versions of two of the principal arias from Haydn's great oratorio.

Orchestral

Beethoven: Leonore Overture, No. 3, played by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor (three sides), and **Overture—"Ruins of Athens,"** by same orchestra, Arnold Rose, conductor. Another remarkable recording by one of Europe's finest orchestras.

Rossini: Overture—Italians in Algiers, played by Arturo Toscanini and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. Victor record. A fine single recording made just before Mr. Toscanini's departure from the United States. The story of how it occurred is interesting. Having finished some album recordings the conductor almost timidly inquired if he might record a favorite overture. RCA engineers, having labored to get Toscanini to make recordings, were delighted. This recording should be welcomed by those who would like this famous conductor and orchestra without the necessity of purchasing an album.

Popular

In the popular vocal Red Seal field this month is Gladys Swarthout's singing of "Could I Be in Love?" and "Paradise in Waltz Time" from her picture "Champagne Waltz."

Leading in the "swing" field are Tommy Dorsey's "Maple Leaf Rag," an old-timer, tied with the moderately fast "Jamboree"; a slow rhythmic rehash of "Somebody Loves Me" with "Jam Session," a not too good imitation of a bandmen's informal "get together"; and, finally, irreverent versions of "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" and "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," by Benny Goodman.

Bordering on swing and better than the labeled swing versions of this month are Fats Waller's "A Rhyme for Love" and "I Adore You" from the picture, "College Holiday"; his "Please Keep Me in Your Dreams" coupled with "Nero," based on a familiar nursery tune, and "One in a Million" and "Who's Afraid of Love" from the Sonja Henie film.

On the historical side of jazz to which the swing revival has directed attention are two recordings, the first the "Original Dixieland One Step" and "Barnyard Blues," played by the reunited Original Dixieland Jazz Band that made the first jazz recordings put on wax by Victor. The other features the legendary Bix Biederbecke and his trumpet in "Rockin' Chair," and "Georgia on My Mind" with Hoagy (Stardust) and Carmichael and his orchestra, made up of bandmen some of whom head their own bands today.

Finally there are conventional versions of "Never Should Have Told You" and "You Can Tell She Comes From Dixie," by Benny Goodman. Xavier Cugat records "Inspiration," tango, and "Las Palmeras," rumba.

Decca, American-operated subsidiary of an English recording company, manufacturing 35-cent popular recordings and slightly higher priced semiclassical recordings, joins our review list this month. In their popular group are smooth versions of "I've Got You Under My Skin" and "Easy to Love," by Henry King and his orchestra, done à la Duchin, and also "I'll Sing You a Thousand Love Songs," tied with "There's Two Sides to Every Story,' all moderate-paced dance versions. Ambrose and his orchestra, an English importation, provide the best disk in "I'm in a Dancing Mood," coupled with "Crazy With Love."

In the vocal field, Deanna Durbin, Eddie Cantor's protégée turns out a well-done version of "Someone to Care for Me," from her picture, "Three Smart Girls," and Arditi's "The Kiss," a waltz sung by Miss Durbin. In the more popular fields, Bing Crosby and wife, Dixie Lee, sing in a little too exaggerated style "The Way You Look Tonight" and "A Fine Romance," from the Astaire-Rogers film, a disk marred by over-delayed entries, lagging behind the beat and key changes to accommodate the two voices. In most of the Decca vocal selections we found a tendency to "blast," probably due to the singers being placed too close to the recording microphone.

European Releases

Orchestral

Mozart: Piano Concerto in E flat (K 271), played by the Berlin State Opera Orchestra with Walter Gieseking as soloist. Four Columbia records in album. Written when he was 21 years old and when he was realizing that he might have to earn his living as a piano virtuoso, Mozart probably had an eye to the display of his powers as a pianist. Both playing and recording give the work a delicious sparkle.

Mozart: Concerto for two pianos (K 365), played by Artur and Ulrich Schnabel (father and son) with the London Symphony Orchestra. Three H. M. V. records. This is the only work of this kind that Mozart wrote, and was first played in public in 1781 by himself and Fräulein Auerhammer. There are two movements, Andante and Finale. The pianists play with excellent understanding.

Brahms: "Variations on a Theme by Haydn," by Arturo Toscanini and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Two H. M. V. records. This is so loud in parts that no fiber needle could stand up to it unless cut right down on a radiogramophone. A pity, as the playing is fine.

Bach: Overture Suites Nos. 3 and 4, played by the Adolf Busch Chamber Players. Five H. M. V. records. These are two more of the Overtures, as Bach himself called them, which wer issued in December. The playing and recording of these is as perfect as it was in the others. The only drawback is that the end of one and the beginning of the other are on the same disk, so that one has to buy three disks to get either complete.

Saint-Saëns: Piano Concerto No. 4 in C minor, played by Alfred Cortot and symphony orchestra under M. Muench. This is a charming short work in two movements, Andante and Allegro vivace-Andante-Allegro. Very well worth while E. M. G. Foreign List. 2 disks.

Walton: Portsmouth Point Overture. H. M. V. record. A rollicking, jovial piece of music, but noisy, and too full of modern atonality for some people's liking.

Beethoven: Eighth Symphony, by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under Felix Weingartner. Three Columbia records. This is short compared to some of the other symphonies. It is eight years since Mr. Weingartner conducted it for the gramophone and it marks a big improvement in recording.

Chamber Music

Schumann: Quartet in A major, Op. 41, played by the Lener Quartet. Four Columbia records. This is a new recording by these players, and some may prefer it to an earlier one by the Prague Quartet. It is quieter and beautifully played.

Instrumental

Simon Barer, pianist, plays Schumann's Toccata, Op. 7 and Chopin's Mazurka in F sharp minor, Op. 59. H. M. V. record. The disk is worth buying for the Chopin alone, which records beautifully and is finely played.

Egon Petri plays Beethoven's Sonata Op. 78. Columbia record. This disk earns the highest praise in every way. Both playing and recording are brilliant.

Joseph Szigeti, violinist, with M. Magaloff at the piano, produces some wonderful fiddling in Ravel's "Pié en forme de Habanera" and Scriabin's Study in Thirds, Op 8, No. 10. Columbia record. Not very attractive music.

Anatole Kitain, pianist, in a first recording successfully plays two works by Liszt, "Sonnetto del Petrarca" No. 123, and "Feux Follets" (Etudes d'execution transcendantes. No. 5. Columbia record. His delicate touch is most perfectly recorded.

Snowshovel Gets a Snub

© Harris & Ewing

June in January Lawn

Anything Can Happen in Washington. At Least That's the Way the Old Saying Goes, and Now, When Sam Baggs, White House Gardener, Has to Lay Aside the Snowshovel and Get Out the Lawn Mower in the Dead of Winter, It Would Seem That There Is Not So Great an Exaggeration After All to the Saying. It's the Rain and Mild Weather That Has Badgered the Grass on the White House Lawn Into the Belief That It Is Spring, and the Gardener Does the Rest

Electric Service To Be Extended On Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—To complete electrification of its eastern lines in accord with a project announced in 1928, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to begin work within a week toward extending electric freight and passenger service as far west as Harrisburg, Penna. Funds for the program are to be provided by an issue of $52,670,700 of the company's 3¼ per cent convertible debentures.

In announcing these plans yesterday, M. W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania, emphasized that electrification of the lines between New York, Philadelphia and Washington had been so beneficial that directors of the company determined upon completion of additional work to obtain the full measure of value upon their investment. Better service to the public as well as increased operating efficiency and economy would come from the program, he added.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's four-track main line from New York to Trenton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore and Washington was equipped with electric service early in 1935. The company also has electrified commutation lines in the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia.

"Eighteen months will be required to complete the new work, during the progress of which upwards of 10,000 men will be employed directly on the project and a like number in the industries furnishing materials," Mr. Clement said.

"Electrification will materially increase the capacity of the railroad without the construction of any additional trackage. It will accomplish for east and west freight traffic operating improvements comparable to those gained in connection with the electrification of the New York-Washington route. When the project is completed, a large number of heavy steam locomotives now in use on this trackage can be transferred to other parts of the system, increasing efficiency in territory where steam trains are operated."

Air Lines Agree To Curb Flying In Bad Weather

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28 (AP) Curtailment of flying operations in the Los Angeles area during stormy weather was agreed upon by operations superintendents of four major commercial airlines here yesterday.

Two airliner crashes in bad weather near here in the past month caused 17 fatalities.

Present were superintendents of American Air Lines, United Air Lines, Transcontinental and Western Air, and Western Air Express, and James Kinney of the local office of the Federal Bureau of Air Commerce.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Radio devices to end air crashes such as the two near Los Angeles recently were reported to the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences when its annual meeting opened today.

The institute is the "spearhead" of American aviation, the organization in which all branches gather to support the work of making flying safer, faster and bigger business.

One major danger, fading of the radio beam of the pilot in clouds and fog, has been solved by a fortunate break, reported by F. X. Rettenmeyer of R. C. A. The trouble is something which pilots have called "rain," "snow" or "sand" static. It came whether the plane was in, above or under some types of clouds. It was a deafening roar, followed by the radio going "dead."

Electrostatic Shield

Laboratories, said Mr. Rettenmeyer, could not reproduce it. Then, he added, someone remembered after several years' puzzling that marine direction finders had suffered from something similar. An "electrostatic shield" had solved the marine trouble.

The same type of shield has been tried on the planes, he said, a metal sleeve around a loop antenna, with a slit on one side of the sleeve. This has cured the static and fading so far that he said "it appears to be the solution."

A new "Z" radio wave is another safety device for landing on obscured fields. It is an ultra-high frequency wave set which the U. S. Bureau of Air Commerce has perfected to replace the "cone of silence" directly above a radio air beacon.

Radio Beacons

The "silence" tells a pilot he is over the field. But the silent cone, made by polarized radio waves, has not been satisfactory.

Radio beacons every 50 miles to correct another cause of wrecks of planes trying to come down on overcast fields was predicted by Mr. Rettenmeyer. The bureau of air commerce, he said, already has completed the design.

It will save the pilot from having to switch from one radio wave to another in the critical moments while he is trying to find the field. The dial which tells him the weather must be turned to a different frequency to get the "beacon."

Both beacon and the weather reports can be carried on the same frequency, Mr. Rettenmeyer said, with stations every 50 miles.

Carnegie Medals Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Jan 28—Award of nine bronze medals in recognition of acts of heroism was announced here today by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission. Three of the recipients were widows of men who passed on in efforts to help others, and for these three women the Carnegie organization arranged benefit payments of from $40 to $80 a month.

Among the younger medalists was Edward J. Kunzer Jr., of Oak Park, Ill., a schoolboy, who saved another student from drowning in the Fox river. Carl E. Benson, of Anita, Iowa, also received the medal for attempting to save a schoolboy from drowning in ice-covered water.

To Winfield H. Winslow, of South Portland, Maine, the commission awarded its bronze medal for Mr. Winslow's part in rescuing a fellow workman from a burning tankship. Mr. Winslow, a warehouseman, made the rescue during winter and was forced to swim through ice-covered water.

Fred G. Wolff, of Belvidere, Ill., received the bronze medal for rescuing an express messenger from burning. Mr. Wolff is a railroad car repairman.

John G. Ruzbacki, an apprentice molder, helped to save a man and his invalid wife from drowning during an extensive flood. Mr. Ruzbacki, who lives in East Vandergrift, Penna., was awarded the bronze medal for his part in the rescue, as was Alexander S. Buyny, a molder's helper, of East Vandergrift, who participated in the same act of heroism.

To the widow of David Wright Fitzgerald of Abbeville, Ga., a farmer, the commission awarded the bronze medal and a pension at the rate of $40 a month. Mr. Fitzgerald passed on while attempting to save a Negro laborer from drowning in the Ocmulgee river.

In a similar case, George A. Trish, a loom operator of Hanover, Penna., passed on while attempting to save an 11-year-old child from drowning in Conewago Creek, near New Oxford, Penn. Mrs. Trish received the bronze medal and a pension of $50 a month.

When William J. McNeese, a plumber of Johnson City, Tenn., passed on during an unsuccessful attempt to save a young laborer from drowning in a southern river, the commission recognized his self-sacrifice by awarding its bronze medal and a pension of $80 a month to Mrs. McNeese.

Oregon Nurserymen Want Import Quarantines Kept

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Continued high standards for import quarantines on bulbs and plants were urged by leaders of the Oregon Nurserymen's Association at their annual convention here. "To break down import quarantines on bulbs and plants is now a definite tendency, and nurserymen must fight to maintain present high market standards," declared Hamilton F. Gronen, president of the American Narcissus Growers' Association, and Sumner Wash., bulb grower.

John Wieman, superintendent of nursery service for the Oregon department of agriculture, said that besides hundreds of carloads of nursery products sold throughout the United States each year, Oregon nurserymen make regular shipments to Australia, Honolulu and even to Holland, traditional home of bulbs.

Seed Bill Stirs Senate Debate On Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—A foretaste of what may turn out to be historic debates on the Constitution has just been given in the Senate, with sides clearly drawn, issues marked out, and the galleries by their applause indicating the tense national interest in the whole fundamental drama.

Vehicle for the debate was the $50,000,000 seed loan bill, similar to one vetoed by President Roosevelt last session, but this year passed without a single dissenting vote after Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, chairman of the agriculture committee, explained that no other funds for seed loans exist. It was the presence of such other funds that led to Mr. Roosevelt's previous veto.

Glass Starts Debate

The storm over the Constitution broke when Senator Carter Glass (D), Virginia, sent up to the clerk for reading the famous veto message of Grover Cleveland in 1887 against a $10,000 seed loan bill to aid Texas drought sufferers. The debate set off by this fuse may well rank in history as a curtain-raiser for many more to come, with the ultimate decision of the vital issue still shrouded in the mist of the future.

Mr. Glass gave to the leather-lunged reading clerk the task of reciting the Cleveland veto with the famous words: "The lesson should be constantly enforced that though the people support the Government, the Government should not support the people," and thereafter used his own pungent wit, his peculiar and effective style of delivery, to throw barb after barb into the other side. His slogan was, in brief, back to the Constitution of our forefathers, and in it he was supported by other strong conservatives, such as Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina and William H. King (D) of Utah, the latter a member of the judiciary committee.

Galleries Applaud

Taking the other interpretation which sees a growing need for expansion of social control by government, and an analagous expansion in constitution powers, were New Deal leaders including Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, Alken W. Barkley of Kentucky, another New Deal spokesman and others. What followed was by far the most interesting exchange of the still young Senate. For whatever significance it may hold, the Senate galleries left no doubt that they favored the Robinson-Barkley side of "broad-constructionists," and their applause was restrained only with difficulty by attendants.

The debate had gone on quietly enough until Mr. Glass drew himself to his feet, and with characteristic drawl began:

"Mr. President, as pertinent to this particular subject, I ask unanimous consent that the clerk read an interesting relic of real constitutional government."

Cites AAA Ruling

Mr. Bailey promptly followed the Cleveland veto message with the ironic taunt that Cleveland was President "in the horse and buggy days." Mr. Bailey, however, agreed that the Supreme Court last year in the AAA case had given a direction to the general welfare clause in the Constitution which did not exist in Cleveland's day and which provided an authority for government intervention in certain matters.

Mr. Robinson made the chief reply. Most successful and effective in debates of this kind, the burly Senate leader, speaking with great emphasis, said:

"I repudiate the implication which has been injected into this debate that the Constitution of my country and yours renders the national Government powerless to relieve distress and suffering of the people who constitute the citizenship."

Flood as Example

Citing flood conditions, he continued:

"The doctrine of the veto message cited by the Senator from Virginia is that those people (in the flood zone) should not rely on the national Government for assistance; that the national Government should have and exercise no power to render them aid; that all power that exists, and all assistance that should be extended, must come from the neighbors of those in distress; and yet it is pointed out that most of the neighbors are in the same situation. . . ."

It was as Mr. Robinson declared. "I would hide my head in shame if I held that there is no power, save that possessed by those who are helpless, to face the storm and peril," that the gallery applause burst out.

Retorting to the observation of Mr. King of Utah that he hoped the Supreme Court would soon reaffirm the constitutional interpretation of President Madison, Mr. Barkley observed that there would be no Utah reclamation projects under the Madisonian doctrine.

Favors Horse and Buggy Days

Mr. Glass introduced himself as "a relic of constitutional government"; in the same vein of irony he declared, "I entertain what may be the misguided notion that the Constitution of the United States as it existed in the time of Grover Cleveland is the same Constitution that exists today"; again he expressed astonishment that Senators should appeal to the court decisions "at the very time that arrangements are going forward to tear down the Supreme Court." He was not proud of those Virginians, he said, who want "to make a pawnshop of the Treasury of the United States"; he declared himself "in favor of the horse and buggy age if that means respect for the Constitution of the United States and of the Supreme Court."

Is It Treason?

Mr. Barkley expressed another point of view when, in answer, he declared that when the Supreme Court by a 5-to-4 vote "nullifies" a congressional act designed to help labor or agriculture, "I am guilty of treason if I happen to agree with the four rather than the five."

The seed bill, authorizing loans not over $400 by the Farm Credit Administration, was passed without record vote.

Trade Pacts Policy Is Praised As Factor in Promoting Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 28—Three things needed by the masses of workers in the peace movement—a clearly defined aim, a common policy, and a name for themselves less "wishy-washy" than pacifist—were put before leaders in the movement last night by their honored chief, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. She addressed the eleventh conference of the organization she helped to found, the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

At the same session, Dr. James T. Shotwell emphasized the importance of a problem which one speaker after another has touched on during the conference: the need of clear thinking on proposed mandatory neutrality legislation. All have pointed out what they see as dangers of a repetion against this intended peace measure once its actual effects are experienced. "The extreme proposals for this legislation would deny us any liberty of action in time of crisis and its scope is so wide as to cover almost every section of our economic life," said Dr. Shotwell.

Difficulties Pointed Out

While favoring an embargo on arms and munitions, he pointed out innumerable difficulties that he believed would arise in enforcing "a system of prohibitions" against shipments of other supplies.

While Washington debates the advisability of extending the reciprocal trade act for three years more, the 700 women delegates here have listened to a defense by impartial experts of the trade agreements already made under the act.

The policy of the national committee on the cause and cure of war, is to invite expression of diverse views on such subjects. But this year's meeting found the principal speakers in unpremeditated accord. They agreed that the act had proved a move in the right direction—the direction of promoting freer international trade. They insisted moreover that the much-criticized "most favored nation clause" was founded on sound economic experience.

Devoted to Trade

One of the "interrogation luncheons" which are a feature of these annual conferences was devoted to this technical economic subject. A panel of specialists presented the case for the treaties while the feminine audience, displaying an impressive background of knowledge of the subject, asked questions which kept the economists on the alert.

But to the expressed surprise of the chairman, Mrs. Anne Hartwell Johnstone of Washington, D. C., no "lobby" arose to challenge the speakers on fundamentals.

As explained at the luncheon, the present reciprocal trade act is a policy for stimulating trade with foreign nations by bargaining with them for reduction of existing high tariffs on specific items by mutual concessions. By the "most-favored-nation" clause, the country negotiating the treaty agrees that it at a later date it grants greater concessions on this item to some other nation, it will assure the same reduction to the country making the first agreement. This agreement, of course, is also reciprocal.

Fifteen Treaties

The 15 treaties which have been negotiated by the United States under the act were defended in the abstract and in some of their details by speakers, among them Prof. Harry D. Gideonse of the University of Chicago; Dr. C. Douglas Booth, Canadian publicist; Prof. Preston Slosson of the University of Michigan and Mrs. Marie McGuire of the AAA staff.

"If you knew how much friendlier other nations feel toward the United States now as a result of the treaties," said Dr. Booth, "you would believe this particular movement one of the most forward moves of American diplomacy."

Omission of the "most-favored nation clause," he argued, would result in giving preferences to some nations not accorded others, and would bring about retaliation from those unequally treated. To this Professor Gideonse agreed.

"The system of special bargaining has never worked," he declared. "It means a multitude of tariff duties on every article in the bill, which acts as an obstacle to business."

Women from the different states raised the question of individual groups affected adversely by the treaties.

"What are we to tell our farm friends in Illinois when they complain about Canadian bacon?"

"In Wyoming, our people object to beef from South America and sugar from Cuba; what shall we say?"

Mrs. McGuire, official representative of the AAA, replied with figures to show that farm income as a whole was much higher in years in which there had been comparatively heavy competitive imports than in the years when such imports had been low.

Another champion of the treaties was W. W. Waymack, editor of the Des Moines Register and Tribune. "To have stood for this policy, to have resisted the world-wide trend to have been unstampeded by the chaos we helped to engender is a magnificent thing, statesmanship," he said.

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BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Conflict of Standards Seen In Student Exchange Plan; U.S. Invites Latin Lands

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

An inter-American exchange of students, an idea favored at the recent conference in Buenos Aires but not made public as to details, appears to be a one-sided affair so far as it concerns the United States. The colleges and universities of the North would seem to have everything to gain and very little to lose, since only in a few instances can the southern institutions of higher learning compete with those in the States.

In some of the older universities of the southern republics, courses are given quite similar to those in the North. What educational advantages there would be for a student from the United States is difficult to foretell.

Same Studies at Home

Studying among foreign students is always an interesting experience, if one would acquaint himself with the country. But to enroll merely for a course of subjects which are readily available in the United States, would seem to entail unnecessary expense, unless the cost might be charged up against experience and the promotion of inter-American good will.

In the United States, contrary to the situation in many foreign countries, there is no national system of education. Which is to say that the responsibility for administration of public education has not been assumed to be the function of the Federal Government. Instead, each State, in accordance with its constitution and statutes, has developed its own separate and self-contained system, quite independent of the systems of all other states.

Politics Enter

Latin America, on the other hand, has turned to its governments to support its educational progress. Federal funds are set aside in the annual budgets and governments have much to do with the policies of all institutions. As a result, politics has forced its way into colleges and universities until freedom of academic thought has been lessened to a degree hardly compatible to the broad freedom found in the North.

The United States has been particularly fortunate in having the backing of Roman Catholic and of Protestant churches in the advancement of learning. Labor and capital, farmers and tradesmen have supported all steps toward better educational facilities of boys and girls, men and women—north, south, east and west. Millions of dollars have been spent for schools, colleges and universities: millions more are being spent, derived from taxes, organizations, and private sources.

Latin America has, it is true, given thought and money to many of the same branches of education found in the states. Kindergarten and secondary schools, vocational and teachers' training institutions, colleges and universities have, of late years, received more and more national funds, until today they are taking rank with the best in any part of the world. However, despite all this, no good reason exists why Latin America should expect any considerable influx of northern students.

College and University

For the information of Latin Americans, the distinction between a northern college and a university may be of interest. A college, as generally understood, is an institution offering a liberal education, and requiring for admission graduation from a standard secondary school, or the equivalent, and offering a four-year curriculum leading to the first degree in arts or science, of such character as to qualify for admission to a graduate school of recognized standing.

On the other hand a university is an institution of higher learning comprising a challenge or colleges of arts, literature and science and professional colleges, such as schools of law, medicine, engineering, dentistry and theology. In addition to colleges and schools devoted to instruction and research, the university includes divisions of laboratories, libraries and museums.

Difference of Rating

Latin-American students desiring to study in the north appear to be interested primarily in professional schools. The student of a southern secondary school is given the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The student has completed what corresponds to the first two years in a northern college. Here arises the question, Shall he be permitted to enter a university and begin a study of the professional courses in which he is interested? In many cases, he is permitted to do so; and to the extent that this permission is granted enrollments will be likely to increase.

Looking Northward

Why Latin-American students should select northern universities is open to discussion. The chief reasons would seem to be that troublesome European conditions have turned Latin America's thoughts northward, and the better inter-American understanding engendered during the last four years by the Roosevelt Administration. Either are sufficient to take away from France, Germany, Spain, and England a portion of the student enrollment those countries have had hitherto.

And Southward

The professional schools of the United States have been perfected year after year, until they rank with the best. Latin-American students have always been welcomed in the north. The best heart and thought of teachers has been given to them. They have been made to feel that foreign students were an integral part of a university. They have been taken in and made a part of student life.

And so, while an exchange of students now appears to favor the United States the fact, if it is a fact, may lead to a desire on the part of northern students to go south, enroll in the southern universities, and gather first-hand knowledge of Latin-American countries and peoples, now chiefly known through books or travel.

G. H. C.

Opposes Enlisting Abroad

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Representative Phillips (D), Connecticut, demanded in his maiden speech in the House today that Americans who enlist in foreign armies for "blood money" be deprived of citizenship. He said the immigration committee would open hearings tomorrow on his bill to effect such expatriation.

Tenors Robusto of the Bell Choir

© Fox

Looking Down Upon the Musical "Giants"
Ready for Shipment at an English Dock

The growing demand for carillons and chimes has brought new activity to British foundries. The bells of the deepest tones are called tenors, the higher notes being taken by the trebles. The bell in the foreground weighs a mere 11 tons.

Stiffer Courses In U.S. Colleges Urged by Conant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Old-fashioned education with plenty of stiff courses, grades and examination has a stanch defender in Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University.

Speaking before the annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges here the Harvard president defended these devices as the most effective way yet discovered to select college graduates who are to be the leaders of the future.

Success in College

Dr. Conant announced that a study undertaken by a committee of the Harvard Law School faculty has revealed a close relationship between success in college and success in law school. A similar correlation exists between success in law school and success in after life at the bar, he said.

"At present it seems to me clear that the selective machinery of the American college is performing an effective service and is every day sifting our students to good advantage," Dr. Conant declared.

Warns of New Studies

Those who would admit new fields of study to the time-honored list were challenged by Dr. Conant to "prove their case." Said he, "I am not the hotel detective, but if I were I should certainly keep a sharp watch on certain of the most recent newcomers for they wear the flashy clothes of highly suspicious characters. The time may come when we shall wish to reverse the trend of the last 100 years and start deleting new fields of study rather than forever adding them."

So-called positive knowledge, in Dr. Conant's opinon, plays a minor role in a liberal education. "If factual tests are to be applied to determine who is educated, only a walking encyclopedia will qualify," he declared.

"The appreciation of the interplay of those forces which led to the development of our present governmental machinery is surely of more educational value than an exact knowledge of legislative and administrative details. Filling courses with masses of information which can be memorized for the purpose of examination does not add anything to the curriculum from the point of view of the selective process or of providing a liberal education."

Other Speakers

The association meeting at which Dr. Conant spoke had as its theme, "Contributions to liberal education in college." Appearing on the program with him was Albert Mansbridge, president of the World Association for Adult Education and former member of the Royal Commission on the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, who held that the power of Oxford and Cambridge in England lay in their development of learning for its own sake without an idea of ultimate reward.

Describing liberality as the general mark of a cultivate mind, Dr. Meta Glass, president of Sweet Briar College, told the association that a study of the world's great literature "puts us at ease in a world of people and things we have never seen nor met, and to that extent makes us vicariously supermen."

An appeal for the inclusion of the fine arts in the college curriculum was voiced by Jonas Lie, president of the National Academy of Design, who said that students enrolled in such courses "will become not only greater artists, but also important leaders of thought."

Dr. Kelly Resigns

Accepting the resignation of its executive secretary Dr. Robert L. Kelly after 17 years of service the association hailed him as the actual founder of the movement to unite all the colleges which have liberal culture as their primary aim. James R. McCain, president of Agnes Scott College, was named to succeed Dr. Kelly.

French Moving To Check Drive For Lower Franc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 28—While the Bank of France today raised its discount rate from 2 to 4 per cent in an effort to check speculative attacks on the franc, negotiations for a big British loan to France were reported here to have been virtually completed.

Despite official optimism and notwithstanding the denial issued yesterday by the French Finance Minister, Vincent Auriol, of rumors that the franc is soon to be allowed to slide to 23 to the dollar, financial circles here admit that it is defense of the franc which is at stake in both the Bank of France's move and in the British loan.

Loan of £50,000,000

Although official quarters still refuse to either admit or deny France's efforts to obtain a loan in London, it is reliably reported that this loan will total £50,000,000 at about 3½ per cent, repayable at the end of the year. Apparently part at least of the loan will be put at the disposition of the French stabilization fund.

According to well-informed financial observers here, this stabilization fund is virtually exhausted. This is a critical point in the present monetary situation and explains the present attack on the franc.

Both the American and British Governments, the Monitor is able to reveal on the highest authority, have addressed anxious inquiries recently to the French Government as to the state of the stabilization fund and the ability of the Bank of France to defend the franc at its present parity.

M. Auriol's statement yesterday was partly in reply to these apprehensions.

Drop Predicted

"The Government is determined to avoid any perturbation whatever in the existing relationship between currencies," M. Auriol stated in an interview. Admitting that a speculative campaign is under way to force the franc down farther or even to bring about new devaluation, he said: "These campaigns will not succeed. We will defeat their attempts."

Several opposition papers in France have published figures recently tending to prove that the situation of the Treasury is so bad as to render a new fall of the franc inevitable. This led to a weakening of the forward franc rate on the exchanges.

M. Auriol denied categorically that these figures were correct. He declared that the State's revenue is constantly increasing as business recovery grows and that the deficit of the present year—excepting armaments expenditures and unemployment aid—will be less than last year.

Despite these official assurances, in non-French banking circles here, the general impression persists that the Government may before long find it advisable to let the currency slip down to the lower limit of 43 milligrams of fine gold to the franc, unless an all-round permanent legal stabilization of currencies is achieved soon.

Baruch Endorses Plans to Remove Profit From War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Bernard M. Baruch, New York financier who as chairman of the War Industries Board during the World War was virtual dictator of American industry at that time, today endorsed proposed legislation to take the profits out of war.

Appearing before the House Military Affairs Committee which is considering a particular measure backed by the American Legion he declared that a measure of that type would not only help in winning a war by outlawing profiteering, but would also leave the country in better social and economic condition after it is over than it would otherwise. Further, he said he believed that it would help prevent war.

"I do not believe that you should put industry under the War Department nor the War Department under industry," he said. "Under this bill you could license industry during war just the same as we did in the World War."

The bill would give the President discretionary power in the event of an outbreak of war to (1) freeze prices, (2) license industries essential to the prosecution of the war, (3) set up boards of control, (4) draft the "unorganized militia," i. e. the citizenry, into the armed forces. It would also make mandatory a tax of 95 per cent on all income above the previous three-year average.

Mr. Baruch felt that the tax provision should be revised to raise taxes on corporation and private income "to a limit where we could pay as we go as far as possible without stopping industry."

The financier looked upon the measure as much from the point of view of preventing American involvement in war as from the anti-war profits aspect. He said that if such a measure had been on the statute books in 1914 the incidents which led to American intervention would not have occurred.

Duce to Continue Iron Hand on State

Special Tribunal Given Extra Five Years by Fascists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Stern laws which were introduced during the critical years of the Fascist regime are to be maintained for many more years. A decree has been published in the Official Gazette extending the life of the Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State for another five years.

This semi-military court was set up in the fall of 1926, after the last attempt against the life of Premier Mussolini. It was invested with extraordinary powers to try offenses against the Duce and the security of the Italian State, that is to say, those aimed directly at the Fascist system. The law under which this court was established provided that it should continue in existence until the end of 1931.

Law Continues

Five years ago it was found necessary to prolong its life until December, 1936. It has now been decided to maintain it for another five years. It may be taken for granted that the Special Tribunal will continue to function for so long as Fascism holds power in this country.

It becomes more and more evident that dictators are unable to abolish the exceptional legislation introduced by them in times of emergency or to consolidate their position. Any move made by them to normalize conditions is apt to be interpreted as a sign of weakness and insecurity. And so temporary measures, taken in exceptional circumstances, become permanent.

It had been hoped that after the introduction of the new Italian Penal Code, which had been revised by Fascist jurists, the Italian Government would find no objection to a return to a normal legal system. In fact the offenses of which the Special Tribunal has cognizance were all included in the Penal Code, thus losing their exceptional character. The new Penal Code has been in force since 1931.

Again, the internal situation lately has been pictured as so satisfactory, and the support given by the Italian people to the Fascist regime is so widespread that the Special Tribunal might well cease to function. But evidently Premier Mussolini and his advisers consider that it is in the interest of Fascism to maintain the Special Tribunal in being.

Revolutionary Weapon

The Fascist regime prides itself on its revolutionary origin, and nothing could best impress the people of the revolutionary character of whose members all belong to the Fascist Militia. Its maintenance is regarded as the necessary consequence of a political situation which has developed itself out of particular legislation, and which cannot be changed without at the same time altering profoundly the political structure of Fascism.

The advocates of the preservation of the Special Tribunal hold that there still exist in Italy a few hostile elements which must be punished in the most energetic and rapid manner.

High Claims for Tribunal

Fascists claim that during its 10 years of activity the Special Tribunal has proved itself excellent in every respect. They assert that it has been severe in its judgments only when severity was counseled by the highest needs of justice. They even state that in other cases, it has, for the most part, often been more indulgent than the ordinary courts. It is claimed that the two facts that the Special Tribunal enjoys autonomous powers and that the law permits no appeals from its decisions have often led the Tribunal to show a clemency which from the strictly legal viewpoint would be unjustified.

Alfredo Rocco, a former Minister Fascism than a Special Tribunal, of Justice, once declared that the Special Tribunal was "less of a slave to the letter of the law, and consequently more humane than an ordinary court."

Perhaps these views may not find acceptance in all quarters, but this is how Fascists justify the preservation of their military court.

Germany's Gestapo Given Freer Hand

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Jan. 28

The power of the Gestapo—the Reich's secret police—has been considerably increased, official sources disclose.

Outlining the status of the organization in the official publication, Deutsches Verwaltungsrecht, Werner Best, departmental director, emphasized that actions of the secret police cannot be challenged by legal process. They are subject to revision only by the Gestapo's own organs.

Russian Masses Demand Trials Of New Suspects in Plot

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Russian masses clamored today for another trial to bring to justice others they suspect are involved in the alleged "Trotzkyist" plot to overthrow the Communist Government.

Workers meeting throughout the nation adopted resolutions demanding formal charges against the so-called "rightist center."

They named especially such conspicuous figures in the Soviet as Nicolai Bukharin, recently removed as editor of the newspaper Pravda, and Alexis Rykoff, who was Premier of the Soviet Union for six years.

Both Mr. Bukharin and Mr. Rykoff have been involved in the testimony of 17 confessed conspirators whose trial for treason, being heard today behind closed doors, is expected to end soon.

Demands that the alleged plotters be sentenced to execution—a plea Prosecutor Andrey Vishinsky is expected to deliver to the justices of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court tonight—have been adopted throughout the Soviet Union.

Police refused to admit that either Mr. Bukharin or Mr. Rykoff had been arrested, but Karl Radek, Soviet commentator and other defendants at the present trial, have accused them in testimony of conniving for the downfall of the Soviet regime.

(Gregory Piatikoff, former Vice-Commissar for Heavy Industry, one of the defendants, involved Mr. Bukharin, testifying: "Kameneff—Leon Kameneff, executed last year with Gregory Zinovieff and others for a counter-revolutionary conspiracy—told me he had established the closest contacts with Bukharin and other rightist oppositionists."

Mr. Rykoff was dismissed last Sept. 27 as Commissar of Communications, presumably because of hints at the Kameneff trial in August that he was involved in a plot against the Government directed by the exiled Leon Trotzky. However, the Prosecutor at the time announced that there was no case against him.)

Madrid's Militia Reports Capture Of Rebel Position

MADRID, Jan. 28 (AP)—Government militiamen, driving against fascists in a surprise dawn offensive, captured strategic positions in West Park dominating University Sity, the emergency defense council announced today.

The fascist insurgent forces were serted that the fascists, taken by northwestern Madrid area to a tenuous position in trenches at the bottom of a hill in the park, Gen. Jose Miaja said.

The defense junta commander asserted that the Fascists, taken by surprise, retreated before the onrushing militia, carrying arms and ammunition with them.

The successful attack, General Miaja said, was "one of the most important" since Socialist Government troops temporarily dislodged insurgents from their entrenchments at the "Hill of the Angels" 8½ miles south of the Capital.

Government commanders also reported fresh successes in southern Jaen Province, where Socialist troops reached striking distance of the gates of Porcuna.

Plans for New Destroyers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Secretary Claude Swanson announced yesterday that construction of the three remaining naval vessels of the 1936 building program had been awarded to the Philadelphia, Norfolk and Mare Island Navy Yards. One destroyer, he said, would be built at each yard.

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Czechs Keep Democratic Rule By Government of Coalition; Land and Social Reforms Won

Whether Czechoslovakia's democracy can be preserved becomes a question of world importance as Europe's competing systems of government strive for supremacy. This small democracy lies directly in the path of opposing dictatorships, fascist on the west, and communist on the east. A staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has investigated the situation. This is the last of six articles.

By J. E. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Throughout the troublous post-war period in Central Europe the Parliament has continued to function in Czechoslovakia.

This is no little accomplishment, in view of what has happened in the surrounding states and of the temptation to choose the easier road of authoritarianism which might easily have been followed on one pretext or another—say the "demands of the safety of the state"—during the various political and nationality controversies since the establishment of the republic.

It is one of those anomalies of history that at a time when parliamentarianism was being seriously questioned in the western democracies, its system should be adopted in central and eastern Europe.

Passes Difficult Tests

Not a few Anglo-Saxon political writers have asserted that the unquestioned success of parliamentary system belongs to the period when, as in the nineteenth century, the social structure was unquestioned, when neither government nor opposition seriously questioned "first principles," but that when real issues too fundamental for easy reconciliation appeared, then parliamentarianism sorely failed.

In reply to this criticism, it must be stated that here in Czechoslovakia with its basic differences in national, religious, social and economic development, the parliamentarian system has functioned successfully and given this republic one of the most stable governments in this part of the continent.

Wide Expression of Opinion

Czechoslovakia, in view of the great divergence of outlook of its subjects, has not been able to build a two-party system. The number of political parties found on Czechoslovak election lists has often been satirized by local wits. At one time there were as many as 39 parties.

This was due to the proportional representation system which is part of the Constitution. It supplies a fairly correct mirror of public opinion, but its efficiency for a working legislative machine is justly questioned.

Government by Coalition

Under such conditions, government has been not by one political party but by a coalition—often of parties with very different views upon social and economic issues. The political parties, as has already been noted, are so numerous because racial and religious differences are added in this country to those of a political, social and economic nature.

Thus, there are Czech, German, Slovak and Magyar Roman Catholic parties, Czech and German Social Democrats and Czech National Socialists (these latter have nothing but the name in common with those of Germany), Czech Agrarians, the Sudetic German (Henlein) party, and other organizations. The Communist party is the only one which draws its support from all national parties.

Foundation Laid by Svehla

When early after the establishment of the republic, it became obvious that government could only be carried on by a coalition, it was fortunate that such a clever negotiator as Anton Svehla, the Czech Agrarian, was forthcoming as Premier.

As head for many years of the Pětka (Five Party Coalition), he laid the foundations of the present system. It is the same Agrarian party which is the most powerful individual parliamentary party today.

The active co-operation of conservatives and Socialists, Roman Catholics and anti-Roman Catholics, of employers and employees has been the basis of this system. It has only been possible through the realistic attitude of the Czech who is not easily led away by mere emotionalism; not without a good deal of justification has he been termed the "Scot of the Slavs."

In addition, there was from the beginning the absence of any large ruling class against which class conscious elements might well have organized themselves. The settlement of the land problem and the introduction of important social reforms for the workers in the first enthusiasm of the national revolution supplied a good foundation upon which later parliaments have built judiciously.

Such a coalition's methods of work differ from those of a one-party or minority government. Decisions are taken more slowly than in the average parliament and there is far more discussion and negotiation "behind the scenes" than on the floor of the house. The opposition has often complained that it has not sufficient opportunity for open criticism, as in other parliaments.

Weathered Many Storms

But whatever the charges leveled against this system, it must be said on its behalf that it has weathered many storms and given as fair dealing to the different interests of the community as any other democracy.

In order to obtain the active co-operation of all the national elements in political life, the strongest efforts have been made from the beginning to include the German and Slovak parties in the governments.

These have been included in various periods, but at the moment the Slovaks are outside, while the anti-democratic attitude of the "negativist" Henlein party (Sudetic Germans) is hardly compatible with any co-operation in a parliamentary government.

Communism Minimized

Much propaganda has been made by the Third Reich in its efforts to prove that Czechoslovakia is the "red spearhead" of Central Europe, and that the Communist party here is a serious menace to general peace both for this Republic and for the Continent generally.

In the opinion of many observers this charge is quite contrary to the facts, as all those who know the Czechoslovak Communist party, its activities and its relative unimportance can testify. This party is, in reality, one of those "safety-valves" which are ultimately beneficial to this State's very existence.

Army Serves State

An important issue, especially in these days when democracy is fighting for its existence in this part of Europe, is the position of the fighting forces in this Republic. There never has been any question but that it is subservient to parliamentary government and devoid of Fascist tendencies.

It exists to serve, not to dominate the state, as General Gayda found some years ago, when his ambitions led him to envisage quite other developments. His degradation and ultimate dismissal from the army spoke volumes, for those who knew what had gone on.

Defense of Frontiers

There are few less militaristic peoples than the Czechoslovaks in Europe today. But, at the same time, their history and situation in central Europe have taught them the importance of a disciplined force ready to defend their frontiers, in case of need. Conscription is in force, but it has not overridden the will to peace of a state anxious for peace and inner consolidation on democratic lines.

Czechoslovakia does not offer the spectacular "triumphs" of a dictatorship. For some people, this means the absence of so-called romance. To those willing to look deeper, however, this Republic presents evidence of a state seeking by mutual understanding among its different nationalities to make its contribution to peace and progress on this continent. That contribution means much to the Europe of tomorrow.

Back on the Job

Wide World

Punching the Clock With a Smile

Employees of the Chevrolet Gear and Axle Plant, a General Motors' Subsidiary in Detroit, Smile as They Returned to Work as Part of 40,000 Who Are to Resume Their Jobs on a Day-to-Day Basis During the "Sit-Down" Strike

Wage Boost Ends Flat Glass Strike; Union Recognized

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Federation of Flat Glass Workers' six-week strike against the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, affecting 7100 employees in four cities, was at an end today after the company granted a blanket wage increase of eight cents an hour, yesterday.

Representatives of the company and the federation, an affiliate of the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization, signed a one-year contract, effective Feb. 1.

In it the company recognizes the federation as the authorized bargaining agent for its members only.

Federal Mediator Ralph Lind drafted the agreement after a series of conferences with both sides.

Mr. Lind's proposal aimed also at uniformity of wages in the entire flat-glass industry. It provided for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate wage rates of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, where a strike was settled on a similar basis a week ago.

This committee is to include two Libbey-Owens-Ford representatives, two named by the union and a fifth "impartial member" to be chosen by the four. It is to report its findings next Oct. 1.

David H. Goodwillie, executive vice-president of the company, said the eight-cent wage hike would add $980,000 to the annual pay roll and boost the average hourly wage rate to 89.8 cents.

5900 More Workers Return to Auto Jobs At General Motors

DETROIT, Jan. 28 (AP)—Another 5900 workers in Michigan Fisher Body plants punched their time clocks today, joining the 40,000 General Motors workers who returned to work in 10 Chevrolet plants yesterday, anticipating their first pay checks in three weeks.

Picket lines of the United Automobile Workers of America, active outside some strike-closed plants of the nation's biggest automobile producer, were absent as the Chevrolet employees returned to what M. E. Coyle, general manager, said probably would be a minimum of two days' employment a week.

Production Still Low

The resumption of operations in the plants at Muncie and Indianapolis, Ind., and Detroit, Flint, Saginaw and Bay City, Mich., had no effect on the continuing decline in car production of the industry. Assembly lines in a majority of General Motors plants remain idle because of lack of bodies ordinarily produced in Fisher plants where strikes have occurred.

This stoppage of the supply of car bodies was understood to be a major reason why the workers have viewed the reopening of some plants serenely. By controlling one such crucial supply line to all divisions of General Motors, they believe they can exercise sufficient limiting influence on the whole corporation to make it scarcely worth while contesting a few other plants on the picket lines.

69,459 Units Produced

The week output in the industry was estimated by automotive daily news at 69,459 units, a decline of several hundred from the previous week. Chevrolet assemblies were placed at about 2000, but further curtailment appeared likely with suspension of Fisher body operations at Buffalo, and a U. A. W. A. strike at Oakland, Calif.

Floods, the Automotive News said, halted operations in Ford plants in Cincinnati and Louisville and a Chrysler (Plymouth) plant at Evansville, Ind., adding, however, that receipt of glass shipments was expected to permit Chrysler to resume its normal five-day working week in the Detroit area, after last week's curtailment to a four-day basis.

Organizers Injured

Meanwhile, three organizers for the United Automobile Workers of America who encounterd belligerent anti-strike crowds in Bay City and Saginaw were in a Flint hospital today recovering from injuries.

They were members of a group of five union organizers who set out from Flint yesterday to carry on membership campaigns among General Motors employees in Bay City and Saginaw.

Backwash of Floods by States

By the Associated Press

Kentucky

Fatalities, 53. Estimated homeless, 300,000.

Louisville—Federal troops and more than 200 policemen from many cities assigned to patrol duty. Recovered bodies buried without identification in highland cemetery trenches. Health Commissioner estimated at least 200 unlisted fatalities. Damage in metropolitan area unofficially calculated at $100,000,000. Some 230,000 homeless plan to restore limited amount of electric power. River stationary at 57.1 feet.

Paducah—Influenza widely reported. Eighty per cent of city submerged. Must evacuate 25,000 by boat.

Henderson—Many refugees.

Lewisport—Boat brought first food in two days to 225 refugees. Business district a complete loss.

Calhoun—Green river spread over town. Several hundred fled.

Ohio

Known fatalities, 14. Estimated homeless, 250,000.

Cincinnati—Ohio river fell from 76.6 feet. Electric supply increased, and 65,000 homeless hoped to return soon to their dwellings. Hourly improvement manifest. Rehabilitation planned. Damage calculated at $10,000,000, with property, wage and business loss in State figured at more than $38,000,000.

Portsmouth—Sanitation problem acute. City council appropriated $200,000 for rehabilitation. Some 35,000 homeless. Losses set at $2,000,000. Ohio river reached 74.18 and rising slowly.

Ironton—Nine tenths of city covered. Four hundred evacuated, and 8000 are homeless.

Illinois

Known fatalities, 6. Estimated homeless, 50,000.

Cairo—Twenty-two Coast Guard cutters sped evacuation from city jutting out into Ohio and Mississippi rivers. One thousand men bulwarked 60-foot seawall with sandbags. Ohio dropped to 58.10 feet, but crest of 62 feet predicted. High water over tracks caused abandonment of railroad line.

Mound City—Setback levee collapse sent 10 feet of water into town. Five hundred fled. Most of others had already moved out.

Golconda—Partially flooded. Refugees brought in from Paducah. National Guard engineers planned pontoon bridge over submerged highway.

Harrisburg—Backwater from Ohio expected to cover 85 per cent of this city—22 miles from river. Water wrecked $1,000,000 coal mine.

Shawneetown—Virtually deserted.

Brookport, Maunie, New Haven, Mounds — Wholly or partially flooded.

Springfield—Gov. Henry Horner said "crisis assumes more serious aspect hourly" in counties along southern border.

Indiana

Known fatalities, 9. Estimated homeless, 75,000.

Evansville — Troops in charge. Homeless estimated at 15,000 to 20,000. Almost 2000 more moved out by train and truck. Drinking water rationed. Business virtually suspended. Ohio rose slowly to 52.7 feet, but citizens heartened by prediction the crest would be only 53.5 instead of 55 feet.

Lawrenceburg—Whole town under water and virtually deserted. Seventy-five per cent of houses collapsed. Gasoline filmed water. Looting reported.

New Albany—Seventy-five per cent of city inundated.

Jeffersonville—Isolated and feared doomed.

Indianapolis—National guardsmen ruling 33 counties reported exodus slackened as Ohio river rise abated.

Tennessee

Known fatalities, 9. Estimated homeless, 125,000.

Memphis—Engineers mobilized for fight to save Mississippi River's levee system from record high waters. Current efforts concentrated on threatened levees at New Madrid, Mo., Hickman, Ky., Tiptonville, Tenn., and Mellwood, Ark. Engineers prepared to aid Army in evacuating 500,000 persons living within 50 miles of river between Cairo and New Orleans if and when necessary. Crest of 55 feet expected here within week or fortnight.

Tiptonville—Evacuation urged.

Missouri

Known fatalities, 14. Estimated homeless, 20,000.

New Madrid—Evacuation continued. Eighty-five per cent of 131,000-acre spillway filled with waters from Ohio and Mississippi. Twenty-five hundred WPA workers labored to fortify setback levee at rear of inundated basin.

Arkansas

Known fatalities, 23. Estimated homeless, 20,250.

Mellwood—Break in Mississippi river dike threatened. More than 50,000 residents of delta country endangered. Soldiers ordered to remove lowlanders from 200-mile stretch. Many were brought out in box cars.

Trumann—Inundated by break in St. Francis river embankment.

Monette—Four members of family drowned in Buffalo Creek when rescue boat capsized.

Little Rock—Gov. C. E. Bailey said 100,000 might be homeless.

West Virginia

Known fatalities, 11. Estimated homeless, 56,000.

Wheeling—Ohio river receded all along West Virginia front. Damage unofficially estimated at $9,000,000 in State.

Parkersburg—"Shoot to kill order" issued to stop looting. Business paralyzed.

Huntington—Gas seeped from broken mains. Drinking water cut off.

Point Pleasant—National guardsmen wirelessed "everything in good shape" despite flood.

Pennsylvania

Known fatalities, 3. Estimated homeless, 3000.

Pittsburgh—Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela rivers dropped rapidly after causing an estimated $1,000,000 damage.

Mississippi

Known fatalities, one. Estimated homeless, 4500.

Clarksdale — Engineers patrolled levees. Refugees in Red Cross camps.

Laws Speeded To Bolster U. S. Hand in Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

to reconsider their refusal to participate in peace negotiations, but it was perfectly clear that this refusal is the reason why the power is being sought at this time and in such a hurry.

Had Power in New York

She explained that when she was Commissioner of Labor of New York state she had this power, and that while it was not used very often, "it was never used without success." She cited several instances, including a copper industry strike at Rome, N. Y., in which the determination of facts by government authority paved the way to settlement of the dispute.

The proposed measure would for the first time give the Federal Government power to take legal action after a strike has broken out. The Wagner Labor Relations Act is machinery for preventing strikes. It undertakes to regularize the process of collective bargaining to prevent the outbreak of strikes.

Once a strike breaks out the Federal Government could theoretically be given three stages of power to deal with the problem. First is the power Miss Perkins now asks to establish questions of fact, make public its findings of fact, and submit recommendations for compromise to the participants in the strike.

Second stage would be the power to force mediation.

Third stage would be the power to force arbitration.

Limits Are Sought

Miss Perkins does not favor either the second or third stage of strike settlement power for the Government. She goes further and says that the subpoena power to determine facts should be used sparingly.

If Congress grants her request, Miss Perkins still would not have the power to force General Motors officials to confer with the strike leaders.

But under the power she is asking she could order a nearing on the automobile strike and subpoena all the individuals she invited unsuccessfully to join her here yesterday. The effect might be to bring Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors, and John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, into the same room at the same time. They would not have to confer with each other. But Miss Perkins could theoretically ask questions which might pave the way to negotiation and compromise. At least she believes it would.

Starts Investigation

While Miss Perkins was seeking to engineer her legislative aid to strike settlement through Congress disquieting reports kept coming in from the strike front where the reopening of several General Motors plants has resulted in violence.

Miss Perkins immediately dispatcher a special representative to Anderson, Indiana, to investigate charges filed with her by the United Automobile Workers here last night.

New Economy in Abundance

(Continued from Page 1)

the young mechanic first issued out on Bagley avenue in the rain sometime after midnight to startle and anger the neighborhood.

Ford Explodes His Bomb

There had been, after that, a period of business consolidation and improved design, and then a series of successful cars from the Ford Motor Company that made the owners of the company chuckle with glee. Made everybody, that is, but Henry Ford. Total cash investment at the outset had been only $28,000 in the little tool-shop company in 1903 and by 1908 there had been net profit of $2,000,000! That meant a 10,000 per cent return.

No wonder Mr. Ford's shareholders thought he was crazy when he proposed to scrap the whole policy. He might have gone on with expensive cars, sold to the few, into an old-age of respectable mediocrity. But Mr. Ford had noticed one thing. In 1906 he had concentrated on runabouts. It was the alphabetically portentous model "S." The margin of profit on each car had been grievously low. But the sales had been astounding. Yes, instead of 1600 cars in one year, there actually had been 8000 cars; think of it! Nobody had ever heard of such a thing before. And profits were 10 times bigger than the prior year on this cheap model.

Ford Proves His Wisdom

Mr. Ford was aflame with his two ideas, first, a standardized car; second, what the Brookings Institution would call an "economy of abundance"—only no such hifalutin' term was known in those days. He called it a cheap car for the masses. Mr. Ford's salesmen were aghast at the proposal, his associates definitely hostile. But Mr. Ford owned 51 per cent of the stock.

And so a strange new machine was born, in Detroit, a car with a brass radiator, gas lights, rubber horn whence issued a bla-at-like sound like the noise of an affrighted sheep, a car with an amazing road clearance, a car, as somebody said, that you could dissect, but could not kill.

Above all, it was a cheap car. In the first five years after 1908 Ford sold 500,000 of them.

Today, Mr. Hoover has just told the Society of Mechanical Engineers that the best way to flatten out dips in the business cycle is to keep prices down.

Hoover, the Latest Convert

Mr. Hoover's comment is the latest of a long series of impressive statements and studies, all advocating the same theory of "economy of abundance," achieved by maximum use of America's vast potential productive capacity, stimulated by low prices. Most effective popular exponent of this theory to date has been Dr. Moulton of the Brookings Institution, whose work was issued just as the reviving nation was groping for some alternative to the "poverty-in-plenty" conditions illustrated by the depression.

With all the authority at his command, Dr. Moulton writes:

"It seems morally certain, if not statistically demonstrable, that a modern industrial nation as richly endowed with natural resources as is the United States could actually achieve the age-old goal of at least moderate economic well-being for its population."

A "Model T Utopia"

How could this be achieved? Simply by utilizing productive capacity to the full. If people needed clothing, and clothing factories were idle, it seemed obvious that the need could be filled by putting them to work. In a dictatorial government this might be forced by the state. Under capitalism, Dr. Moulton urged that it be achieved conservatively by keping down prices, and passing on to the workers an increasing standard of living which would permit them to buy the goods which they produced. In other words, it was the way to a "Model T Utopia."

It was this same warning, that a failur eof industrialists to keep down prices had produced the 1929 slump, as made by Dr. Moulton, which was echoed in effect by former President Hoover. Keep down prices, he urged, and avoid the glut of overproduction and under-consumption.

Dr. Moulton was more specific. Between 1922 and 1929, he pointed out, technological progress increased productivity of each wage earner 25 per cent. But the decline in prices of manufactured articles was only 5 per cent. In other words, the public was not getting its share of the benefits of industry's increased efficiency. There were more and more goods, but not the money to buy them. The result was 1929.

"The price reduction method of distributing income has an outstanding advantage over other methods in that the benefits are extended automatically to the entire population," declared Dr. Moulton.

There is one method of seeking the long-hopedfor utopia of plenty which "outranks all others," he declared.

"That is in the gradual but persistent revamping of price policy so as to pass on the benefits of technological progress and rising productivity to all the population in their role of consumers."

One Economist's View

How widespread this view has become is illustrated by a letter of Prof. Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago economic authority, in November Plan Age.

"At the moment I find my own mind moving very strongly to the conclusion that we should socialize the great monopolies whose prices are relatively sticky and which neither reduced them in proportion to the reduction in labor costs during the years 1923-29, nor during the present depression," he says.

Richard L. Strout

Flood Recedes in Ohio

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 28 (AP)—Meteorologist W. C. Devereaux gave a much more cheerful flood outlook picture sprinkled only with occasional dark spots in the Ohio Valley in his latest report here.

"Our best information indicates the river will be back in its banks at Cincinnati one week from next Sunday," he said, "provided no rains fall to halt its recession.

"The river has been falling steadily at Cincinnati but no more rapidly than yesterday. It stood at 79.25 feet at 4 p. m., a fall in 24 hours of about half a foot.

"It will continue to fall above Cincinnati with some slight rise at a few spots.

"The five-foot rise at Pittsburgh of two days ago now is about at Huntington, W. Va., and by the time it got there it had produced only a 1.1 foot rise. By the time that water got to Portsmouth, at least to Maysville, Ky., it had been entirely absorbed or died out. It will delay the fall at Cincinnati but will cause no rise.

"The rise now is nearly through Portsmouth, Ohio, and Ashland, Ky. During the seven hours of the forenoon it changed only one hundredth of a foot at Huntington and Ashland, above and below the Big Sandy river.

"The fall here has been very slow but still it is a fall.

"The change at Louisville has been very slight, only two to three tenths of a foot in 24 hours. It was so small we could not measure it. . . .

"Under the same ideal situation of no rain whatsoever, it probably would take another month (March 7) before all of the flood water now in the Mississippi and Ohio rivers cleared completely out.

"The weather map today was, if anything, more favorable than yesterday even though the forecast was for unsettled weather possible tomorrow. Along the Ohio river, it was clear at every station from Pittsburgh to Cairo, Ill."

Arkansas Lowlanders Are Warned to Flee

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 28 (AP)—Two national guard planes dropped messages over Arkansas' flood danger zone today warning lowlanders to evacuate more than 100,000 acres threatened with inundation by a crumbling Mississippi River levee at Mellwood.

Thousands poured out of the imperiled section under direction of regular army forces which assumed supreme command in the eastern Arkansas territory bordering the big stream.

Preparations were rushed for dealing with a possibly greater emergency than the State already faces in its northeastern tier of counties inundated more than a week by swollen lakes and Mississippi river tributaries.

Flood and weather fatalities stood at 25 today. Albert Evans, Red Cross disaster relief director, estimated 28,000 refugees already in concentration camps with upwards of 75,000 expected by this week-end.

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Travel Is Entering New Era As Train Service Modernizes

Monitor Travelitalks
By M. Le Tour

I, II, III, the signs read on railroad trains throughout Europe and any traveler knows that he can effect savings by booking either in the second class or third class coaches which are pulled by the same engine which propels the first class carriages.

But the word "class" always has caused Americans to raise an eyebrow and now that the same system virtually is in force on trains throughout the United States there is no such clear delineation to help the foreigner. He must therefore familiarize himself with the difference between traveling "Pullman," "tourist," or "coach."

Up to June 1, 1936, he would have paid the same mileage whether he went Pullman, or coach, approximately 3.6 cents a mile. But today he pays 3 cents a mile Pullman, or 2 cents a mile in the coach. There is a charge for Pullman space, of course, but the 50 per cent surcharge that went eventually to the railroad has been abolished, making "first class" a cheaper mode of travel than it was previously.

Trains throughout are air conditioned and passengers have the run of the train, entering dining cars as freely, whether they are traveling Pullman or coach.

"Tourist" travel utilizes the older Pullmans. The new ones are done in modern monotones, the old ones are with the familiar mahogany woodwork and green cushions. Berths are made up on tourist Pullmans and there is porter service, just as on the new or first-class Pullmans. The tourist Pullman is 50 per cent less than the first-class Pullman.

Coaches no longer have the old rattan upholstery and stoves at one end of the car where travelers could heat up their own meals. They are made up with cushioned seats, and many of them have individual reclining chairs, which can be arranged to suit the traveler.

* * *

There are fewer extra-fare trains today and with almost 24 hours knocked out of the running time between New York and California. Now there are just two extra-rare trains each way daily between New York and Chicago and four of these super-fast and super-luxurious accommodations between Chicago and the Pacific coast. Frequently the extra-fare trains between New York and Chicago operate in two or more sections. The new streamline trains are made up in separate compartments which Europeans like better than the usual curtained berths on American trains, and some of the roads have installed windows for the upper berths in regular Pullmans.

Under the "2 cent coach, 3 cent Pullman" rates, special round-trip rates have been abolished save to such tourist spots as the Adirondacks, Niagara Falls, Florida, and the coast-to-coast route. And, it should be noted, there are some sections of the country, notably that south of the Mason and Dixon's Line and east of the Mississippi, where the rate of travel is as low as one cent a mile. One- and two-day excursion rates are frequently offered, however.

What was formerly known as the steerage on trans-Atlantic steamers has been abolished. Tourist sections have been installed instead and one can have a berth as low as $120 on a ship where the ordinary cabin rates are $225 and up, or one can travel on the one-class smaller ships at approximately $165 a trip.

"Third class in England, second class on the continent, and first class in Russia," the saying used to go, but passengers now are learning to travel "hard," which is the word for the non-cushioned cars in eastern Europe, making up in the interest of meeting the simple people of a country for the lack of luxury.

* * *

It always has been cheaper to travel over night on a train in the United States than to go in a Pullman car in Europe. A two-berth compartment in a European Pullman still costs around $15 for a simple over-night journey, and the "couchettes" on French trains, three chaise longues to a compartment, which are pulled out from the wall at night, cost around $3. For passengers who sit up in the regular carriages pillows may be rented for about 25 cents a night.

A number of European countries reduced their fares last summer and possibly will do the same for vacationists this year. And in Spain and Italy inexpensive mileage books may be purchased, from which pages are torn out in exchange for tickets from place to place.

"Boat trains" are always extra fare trips in Europe, for they are special trains made up to run to and from steamers according to the hour which will best suit the convenience of the passengers. Therefore the traveler who wants to save money would best avoid the boat train, waiting for the next regular trip along the line.

In all cities, both in Europe and America, porters place luggage on the trains. In the United States porters travel on Pullmans and carry baggage off the train where station men can pick it up. Coach passengers in the United States usually take their baggage off themselves, and similarly in Europe it has been the custom for all travelers to hand their own bags down off the luggage racks and pass them through the windows to the station porters. The unwillingness of American travelers to abide by this custom undoubtedly has had something to do with the changes which have been effected whereby at main stops at least European porters now come on the trains and carry luggage from the racks.

Seasoned travelers frequently prefer a berth in the middle of a Pullman, because the riding qualities are better than directly over the wheels. However, what might be a middle berth in one car would not necessarily be the case in another because there are so many different types of sleepers. There are the 12- and 14-section cars—the 10-section one and in some cases, only eight. Where there are fewer sections, there is more space available for drawing rooms and compartments.

But on European trains there are dressing rooms between each pair of compartments, and on American trains the dressing rooms are situated at either end of the car, so that many travelers prefer the end locations.

* * *

Many country travel agencies buy railroad and steamer tickets without any extra cost to the passenger, so that if there is any lack of familiarity with the language it is better to engage this service than to attempt it for oneself. Especially is this true in Europe, where sometimes the "rapide" will start at practically the same hour as the slow train, and the passenger who does not know this may find himself holding a ticket for the longer trip.

Passengers on European trains should engage their meal reservations when they board the train, as the services are at definite hours. On trains in the United States it is a question of "first come, first served," and passengers wait in line for their turn at tables.

In Europe the traveler must be ready to show his ticket at any time, for conductors change frequently, whereas in the United States a conductor makes a complete trip with his train. And in Europe there always are frontiers to watch out for, with not only tickets to show, but passports to be examined and luggage to be brought down for inspection according to order.

In the United States once a ticket has been given up to the conductor the passenger has no further obligation, unless there is an unused portion to be returned to him at the end of the trip. In Europe he must be ready to show his ticket when he leaves the railroad station. Similarly friends may see a departing traveler into his train in the United States on a daytime trip usually without any obligation, while in Europe it is necessary to buy a "platform" ticket in order to go through to the train. In the United States when a train leaves at night Pullmans are open from about 9 o'clock on, tickets are taken up at the gate, no friends are allowed through, and quiet is maintained for the sake of those passengers who have retired.

Traveling

Burton Holmes From Galloway; Courtesy Union Pacific; Black Star

Upper—Boarding Train at Calais, France
Lower—City of Los Angeles Pullman, Diesel-Powered Crack Flier Between Los Angeles and Chicago, Connecting With New York

Center—Traveling Second Class in French Train
Lower—Traveling Third Class in German Train

Mooney Declared Fairly Convicted By Court Referee

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28 (AP)—A. E. Shaw, special referee of California's Supreme Court, held today that Thomas J. Mooney was fairly convicted of the 1916 Preparedness Day bombing here.

In his special findings of fact filed with the Supreme Court today, Mr. Shaw ruled with the Attorney General's office that Mooney was not entitled to release on habeas corpus from prison. Money has served 20 years of a life term for the bombing, in which 10 persons were killed and 50 injured.

"It is established by the preponderance of evidence," Mr. Shaw found, "that the petitioner had a fair and impartial trial, and that he was not denied any right or privilege guaranteed or granted him by the Constitution of the United States or of the State of California, or by any statute of the United States or the State of California. . . .

"It is established by the preponderance that petitioner was not a victim of a frame-up nor was he convicted as the result of any improper act of any kind on the part of the district attorney, or any of his assistants, or on the part of any person representing the State of California."

Richberg on Price Fixing

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Donald R. Richberg, former NRA administrator, said yesterday wage and price adjustment in industrial wars "can never be solved by fixed legal rules or by private insistence on rigid rights of management or labor." He added, "The Government cannot legislate contracts that will bring industrial peace."

Upper Reaches Of Hudson River Abound in Charm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—When the Hudson river is mentioned, thought immediately goes to the broad river that sweeps from Albany to New York, with its busy towns, and the slopes of the Catskills and Highlands, culminating in the skyscrapers of New York city. But there is another end of the Hudson, where its sources wind out through the little valleys between the peaks of the Adirondacks, combining to run eastwardly past low ridges which bar it from the lakes which would send their waters into the St. Lawrence.

At the lower edge of the Adirondacks lies Gore Mountain, a bit dwarfed by the towering peaks visible from its heights to the north and northwest, but having enough elevation to loom over the smaller ridges which slope down to the valleys filled by Lake George and Lake Champlain, with the Green mountains of Vermont in the dim distance.

It is here that the real ski or tramping enthusiast finds his greatest pleasure.

An Ideal Spot

The Long Brown Path in summer and fall, with its multitude of trails in every direction over the Adirondack region, constitutes, when the snow falls, the ideal spot for the novice or expert alike, with eight trails winding all over the mountain, centering in the little village of North Creek, the terminus of the original railroad of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, now incorporated as part of the great New York Central System. The little Hudson emerges from its mountain vastnesses at that point and begins its long journey.

Naturally, when winter travelers began to look around for places where good skiing could be had, the remembrance of the mountain that first greeted them as they came up the river from Saratoga or Glens Falls came quickly to them, and today, as soon as the snow piles up on Gore Mountain, they flock there by automobile and train, and find every sort of enjoyment on its sides or even right from its towering summit. The novice gets himself towed up over the Ridge, with its acres of open slopes, or picks the lower sections of Half-Way Brook Trail, with its five miles, the newest of the paths.

For those more expert, Pete Gay Trail and its offshoot, Ridge Trail, with their narrow paths and sweeping turns, invite, while the real racing expert finds a tow up to the head of the Racing Trail, which drops 800 feet in three quarters of a mile, or goes all the way to the top of the Cloud Trail, just below the summit of the mountain, with its grades up to 15 degrees. For the cross-country skier, 19 miles of the Barton Cross Country Trail circles the entire mountain, with gentler slopes, but plenty of both up and down work.

While North Creek and its vicinity have plenty of accommodations for the tourist, week ends are apt to be crowded during the season, and it is, therefore, advisable to make reservations in advance. The Gore Mountain Ski Club, which is responsible for the layout of the various trails, maintains Gore Mountain Garnet Lodge at the summit, and many of the village inns and private houses take care of 25 or more guests.

Passenger Office

To meet this demand, the Delaware & Hudson Railroad maintains a New York passenger office, and Grand Central Station also has an information booth on the balcony of the rotunda. Here also all information can be obtained regarding the snow trains, including those equipped with special ski-equipment cars under the auspices of Saks Fifth Avenue Shop, the pioneer of this form of service.

But the real feature of the equipment of the resort is the means of transportation to the heads of the various slides. "Ride up" and "slide down" is the motto of the Gore Mountain Association, and wherever the skier may wish to go, he or she will find good means to raise him to the heights, whether a novice, intermediate or a famous expert.

Quotations From Congress

How Floods Cannot Be Prevented—Money for Relief Encouragement for Business—War-Making Executive—Homage Unto Caesar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Representative James P. Buchanan (D), Texas:

I speak from actual experience. You will never prevent floods by levees. You will never prevent floods by diversion. You will never prevent floods by soil-conservation methods. You will never prevent floods by reservoirs. It will take all of these means combined to prevent these floods, and you might as well prepare to meet the situation.

* * *

Representative Herbert S. Bigelow (D), Ohio:

To spend relief money liberally to put the homes of our people in as good condition as before the flood seems to me to be fully justified on this high ground that this flood is more an act of Congress than it is an act of God.

* * *

Representative John McSweeney (D), Ohio:

We of Ohio and neighboring states would like to impress upon the members of the House, if we can, that this great flood is a disaster not only to our vicinity but to the whole of the United States. In the past we have found when the flood waters receded, enthusiasm and sympathy receded with the flood waters.

* * *

Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R), Illinois:

Are we going to confess now that we will be satisfied after we reach a high productive level, a high degree of prosperity, to have 7,000,000 unemployed? A country with so much money, so many people at its disposal, with so many inventive minds, with so much ingenuity, with capacity for mass production can certainly find a way out; and what is the way out? In my judgment, the way out would be for your Administration to give a little more encouragement to the business structure of the country.

* * *

Representative Herman P. Kopplemann (D), Connecticut:

Discretionary neutrality would amount to taking the war-making power away from Congress and giving it to the Executive.

* * *

Representative Robert Luce (R), Massachusetts:

Today I go into reverse and come to praise Caesar, not to bury him. The Caesar I praise is Jesse Jones, and his empire is the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

It is idle to repeat what everybody knows, that this has been the most successful agency used to meet the depression. Its record is clean. Its performance has been marvelous. No other attempt to meet the crisis has matched it in importance, value, or integrity. Everything in it we should commend.

* * *

Representative Charles L. Gifford (R), Massachusetts:

The President of the United States is clothed with an aurora, and it remains for us of the minority to speak plainly, though we suffer the weariness of futility. I have to speak to an idolatrous country. (Laughter.)

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Evening Ledger	6,121,491
Bulletin	2,730,584
Sunday Inquirer	2,291,603
Morning Record	2,056,550
Morning Inquirer	1,838,571
Sunday Record	1,651,693
Daily News	1,136,368

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Watchman Stork

By Laura Benét

Part Three

As the seeds and slips which Hans bought with small sums wrung out of his earnings took on life with the new soil and began to poke their heads up in the spring, a faint hope woke in him. He might, in time, make enough to square their debts and rent a nice house. Why not hope for it?

Then, one day, as he drew near the mill, he saw, waiting for him, the foreman who had given him the loads of soil. Shaking hands, the foreman pointed to the quiet sails of the windmill. "Why not make these work for us in the drainage of the Zuyder Zee?" he inquired; and, as he spoke, the stork flew over his head. But Hans stood, questioningly, and his friend went on to explain:

"We have received orders to lease a number of windmills in this neighborhood and install lesser machinery in them for pumping. The wind that once turned their sails to grind grain will be harnessed for power to dredge. Will let us buy the use of it?"

The boy's voice shook as he answered: "Gladly; but it is our home now—all we have. My brother and I sleep in that loft that holds the millstones. Is it there you would set the machinery?"

The man nodded, speaking briefly: "If you agree, lease the mill to us for a period of time—say three years. It has a fine position here, so near the water. The rental will bring you a good sum monthly."

"But, where will we live?"

"How about the company's putting you up a portable house close by—a small, wooden one. That could be easily set up."

"Thanks," and Hans' cheeks became warm with excitement. "Then I could still care for my truck garden."

The foreman, whose name was Willem Brandt, consulted with Hans's mother. Though she was distracted at the thought of a second move, the offer was too important to refuse. Next day workmen began the construction of the little house. It was set up a short distance away.

A Busy Summer

Hans felt an utterly unreal Dutchman when he was told of the number of gulden he was to have a year for the use of the ancestral mill. But he kept a level head, went on with his duties and saved money when he could.

As spring drew into summer every day found him astir at dawn. He would hurry over to the garden before going to his day's job, weed and water and tend and observe. Once school was out for the summer Ludolf took his place, with the stork flapping and cawing over his head, and little sisters running out to watch. But the best helper was the black mud, enriched by fish that had been taken from the Zuyder Zee, which fed the garden as if by magic. It seemed as if the discouraged soil drew strength from it, hour by hour. When the vegetables began to come up, they were vey fine ones.

"Look at my cabbages, Mother," said Hans, drawing her over to the patch. "They would take a prize in the market."

"Carry them to market, my boy."

"But I have only the broken-down wheelbarrow." He looked shamefaced.

"Put some money into a cart, Hans. It will be worth your while."

Sooner than one would have supposed, the Poulter cabbages became a byword in the countryside. News of them passed from mouth to mouth until owners of big estates began to order vegetables from Hans and Ludolf. The two earned the nickname of "little magicians." Whence, the neighbors wondered, did they get their ability for gardening? Their father had been such a failure at it.

As for the mill, new and shining machinery filled the loft. The windmill's sails became busy engines to pump water from the inland sea.

Hans really wondered at the contentment of his stork. These birds usually flew away when their quiet nooks were invaded, but this stork did not. When the family moved for the second time, he came occasionally to light on the roof of the new little house as if to show he had not deserted them. But no nest was ever built there. It was plain that such dwellings were not for storks of his standing.

Mijnheer Van Schaick

There was another side to the picture—Mijnheer Derrick Van Schaick's. He had recently had serious losses. What people are overly anxious to hold, sometimes slips through their fingers. Furthermore he had heard of the stroke of luck that had befallen young Hans in renting the mill. Had he secured the ownership of it, such luck might have been his. Day by day he brooded over this idea until it made him queerer than ever.

Mijnheer Derrick now talked to himself continually as he went on his usual walks around the streets, growling and muttering under his breath. Even his nearest friends began to talk of his changed appearance and children to run in other directions when his black hat turned the corner. His dress became that of a scarecrow.

"Mother, do you know?" said Ludolf one day after a trip to the market, "'Tis said Mijnheer Derrick sleep-walks."

"Ja," said Mevrouw Poulter over her baking. "He who is miserly comes to want in the end. A watchful stork is not for him."

In midsummer workmen about the mill began to notice a daily uneasiness on the part of the stork. He flew continually back and forth over the windmill at night, beating his wings, clattering his bill.

"That poor bird is bewildered," exclaimed Willem Brandt, "yet what good Dutchman would harm a stork? What is it he sees?"

Hans had his own ideas but said nothing. There was a certain person who might be prowling about the mill, but knowing what he was doing. He might even be coming at night since he knew every inch of the ground so well. Certainly it was not safe for them to leave the newly recovered will in the old bag in the mill loft. He would go and get it out when there was no one around and put it in a locked box.

But he would not worry his mother and the children; and he made light of the matter to Mijnheer Brandt also. By watching, he might discover that it was some poor man who came at night to pick up a little spilled grain.

As soon as it was ten o'clock that very evening, Hans rose from his bed fully dressed, leaving Ludolf soundly sleeping. Hastening to the mill door he spied the stork hovering about. "Yes," he thought, "Watchman Stork senses something too." He climbed silently and swiftly up into the loft where the bag was kept. The ladder-like staircase could only be mounted safely by those who knew the turnings and twistings of it.

An Intruder

Hidden behind the massive millstones was the bag with the will in it; and Hans was just about to descend when he heard footsteps. Footsteps mounting where he had just climbed, slowly, somewhat feebly . . . He braced himself and gathered up his courage. Strangers had to be carefully handled. The stork's wings were beating outside the window. He was waiting too, on guard. Who was coming up that staircase?

Finally a man's bent figure emerged like a ghost into the pitch-dark loft, blinking, yet moving as if he had been there before. Laying down the light he carried, he rested an instant, leaning against one of the upright wooden posts, breathing hard. The climb had evidently wearied him. But, in a minute or two, lifting a small lantern, he moved over in the direction of the millstones and hopper.

Finding them gone from their usual place seemed to disconcert him. He halted as his arm touched the new machinery. At that minute, Pieter-stork flew in through the window with a fearful rush and straight into the intruder's face. Startled, the man lost his balance and fell with a thud upon the floor, shrilly crying out.

Hans ran to help him. He soon saw that his guess had been correct for he looked upon the face of none other but eccentric Mijnheer Van Schaick.

"How did you get up here at this time of night, Mijnheer Derrick?" demanded Hans kindly, seeing his shaken condition. "Did you lose your way?" But here he paused—Mijnheer Derrick looked so piteously scared he could only mumble a few words. But Hans being young and strong, was able to lift him up and almost carry him down the short flight of steps.

Once below, he put an arm under his and by going very gently, as he would have gone with a child, escorted Mijnheer Van Schaick slowly and carefully to his house in the town before his disappearance was noticed or made much of. But it took until midnight to make the return trip.

With months of hard work came the fall again. Hans knew that with the mill's rental and the income from his summer garden, he could carry out some plans for his family's comfort. Indeed the authorities conducting the work on the Zuyder Zee, pressed the Poulters to sell the mill to the Government. But that they would never do. Never, they all agreed! The stork knew it too, for lo, he and his mate had decided after many months to raise a family on the mill roof. Neighbors who exchanged news at market began to say: "Well, you know anybody could get along like Hans Poulter who has a lucky stork for a friend!"

"Could they now?" Willem Brandt's booming tones answered: "How many of you would have fed and tended the stork and encouraged him to fly to the windmill and make a new nest? How many would have noticed what he was doing? and been persistent and courageous enough to work out a plan for enriching the garden? No, my friends, Hans Poulter is his own lucky stork!"

(The End)

A Linocut by Raphael Nelson

Great Black-Back Gull Is a Fine Flyer

What shall we say of "Great Black-back"? There is really quite a lot we could say of him; the job is to find something in his favor, for "Great Black-back," who is almost as large as a small goose, measuring 28 inches, and having a wing-span of about four feet, has the reputation of being something of a trouble maker.

There is, however, one thing we can certainly praise him for, and that is his marvelous powers of flight. He will catch up and follow an ocean liner in the teeth of the stiffest breeze—and to watch him then as he sails effortlessly over the masts is to understand something of "the poetry of motion."

Scotland and Ireland are the places where he is most often seen, though a few pairs breed on the south and west coasts of England and Wales, where they build their nests — composed of seaweed, heather, dry grass, and bits of wool —upon isolated rocky craggs or on secluded islets.

A New Role for 'The Discovery'

The announcement that English Boy Scouts have been given a ship is news worth recording. But there is more to it than that, for the ship is no ordinary vessel. It is, in fact, already famous for its remarkable history, being none other than The Discovery, the boat in which Capt. Robert Falcon Scott and his fellow explorers sailed the unknown regions of the antarctic.

The Discovery, which was built by the Dundee Shipping Company, was launched in 1901, and in July of that year set off from the British Isles on her first adventurous voyage under Commander Robert Falcon Scott, R. N., a young officer of 32 years of age. Her goal was the Ice Barrier, sighted by Sir James Ross 60 years before, her 500 horse-power engines enabling her to make her way through the ice in four days and so to enter the Ross Sea.

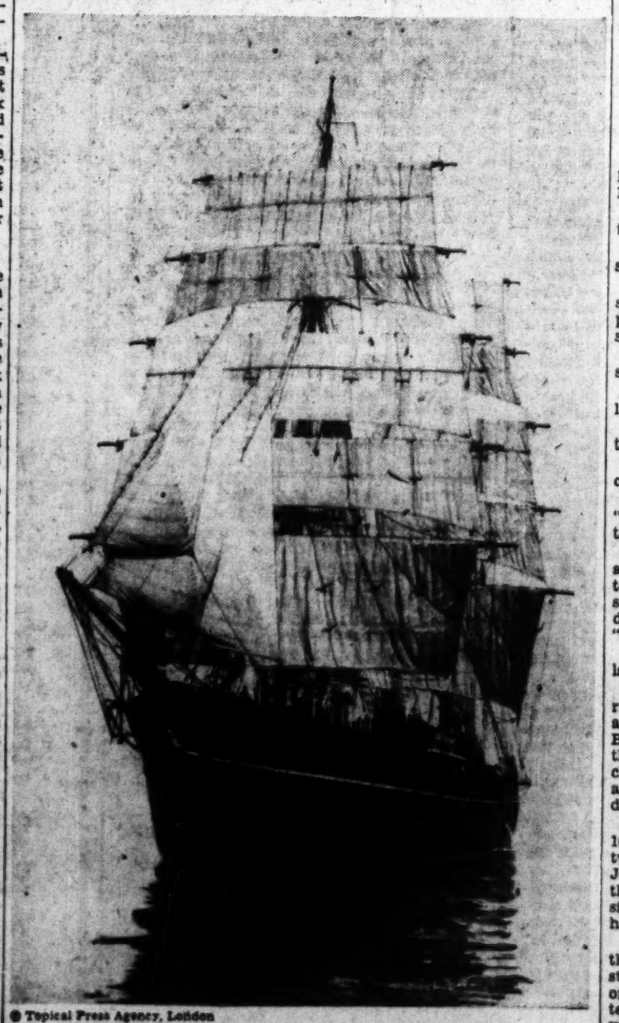
Observations of Victoria Land were made, and a new coast, named after King Edward VII, was discovered. The ship was ice-bound off Ross Island from March, 1902, until February, 1904, during which time Scott and his lieutenants made sledge journeys, reaching a latitude of 82 degrees 16 minutes in December of that year. In 1903 Scott trekked for 200 miles to the west over the South Victoria plateau, obtaining information far in excess of anything previously known.

The Discovery did not accompany Captain Scott on his final expedition to the South Pole in 1910, but was employed as headquarters during an expedition made by Lieutenant-Commander Stenhouse, R. N. R., to study the habits of whales in the Antarctic seas.

From 1929 to 1931 she was chartered by the British Government, and lent to Sir Douglas Mawson, leader of a new antarctic research expedition. And now the famous ship has once again come into the limelight, having been presented to the Boy Scouts.

The intention of the Scouts is to use the gift for many purposes: As a living memorial to Captain Scott and other polar explorers; a headquarters for the Sea Scout Branch of the Boy Scout Association; a training center for Sea Scouts; a training center, so far as it is possible, for needy Scouts who happen to be unemployed; a rendezvous for Deep Sea Scouts, and a hostel for Oversea Scouts who may, from time to time, be passing through London, and, in particular, for those who are the sons of descendants of British settlers overseas.

The Discovery is at present lying at the East India dock. It is hoped that a suitable berth will be found for her in the Thames at some spot near to London.



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"The Discovery" to Be a Training Center for British Sea Scouts

A Curious Fact About Dives

The other day a small boy asked his teacher where he could find Dives mentioned in the Bible.

"In the New Testament," replied the teacher.

"But I've looked for him there," said the small boy.

"Then you had better look again," said the teacher. "He comes into the parable of Dives and Lazarus in the sixteenth chapter of Luke's Gospel."

"But I've looked for him there," said the small boy again.

"Then you've not looked properly," said the teacher.

The small boy read the parable through once more.

"He isn't there," he said, when he came to the end.

"Not there?" said the teacher. "But I know he is there. Give the book to me."

The teacher read for some time, and began to look very puzzled. He took a Bible Concordance from the shelf and ran his finger up and down the names beginning with "D."

"Very strange," he muttered, at last. "I can't find him either."

The small boy had been quite right again. There is no mention of anyone of the name of Dives in the Bible. How then did we come to give this name to the rich man who was clothed in purple and fine linen, and who fared sumptuously every day?

You will have to go back nearly 16 centuries for the answer. Between the years 385 and 405 St. Jerome made a Latin translation of the Bible called the Vulgate, and since dives means rich man in Latin he put this word into the chapter.

It is strange that everyone couples the name Dives with Lazarus, and stranger still that many students of the Bible, like the small boy's teacher, will stoutly maintain, if you ask them, that it comes into Luke's Gospel.

Birds Who 'Thought Things Out'

By Craven Hill

Fellow of the Zoological Society

Most of us can think of an occasion when some animal pet of our acquaintance has shown exceptional intelligence. I once knew a cat, for example—a large half-Persian—who would tap on the window-pane to be let in. If no one answered his summons he would jump off the sill and stroll round to the front door, where he would ring the bell.

Now, I am not one of those who credit birds with the reasoning powers that we can exercise. Nevertheless, I am sure that the actions of birds are not invariably dictated by what we may call "instinctive behavior." That they are capable—some of them at least—of reasoning things out for themselves, I am convinced.

Not long ago, while visiting a friend in Essex, England, I was told a story concerning some blue tits in his garden. Whereupon we went into the garden to see for ourselves one particular blue tit which, my friend said, was especially clever. From the crossbar of a rustic archway over one of the paths, a piece of fat was suspended at the end of a few inches of string. This delicacy was, of course, patronized by every tit in the neighborhood and, with one exception, all were accustomed to alight upon the fat itself in order to peck at it.

A Blue Tit's Makeshift

The one exception was a bird that could not, for some reason, hold onto the fat, but he triumphed over his difficulties in a remarkable way.

Flying to the crossbar, he deliberately hauled up the string with his beak until the fat came within his reach. Then, holding it with one tiny claw so that it could not slip, he fed to his heart's content.

That, I think, shows intelligence of an unusual order, proving a real appreciation of cause and effect. The bird was bringing reason into play. It had plainly been "thinking things out."

Other clever blue tits have recently been amazing house-owners in a north London suburb. I have a friend living in this district, and this is the story he told me.

In common with neighbors, he found that the milk bottles left each morning on the doorsteps by the milkman were being interfered with. They were frequently found with their little cardboard discs off. One day a watch was kept, and the culprits identified. They were blue tits!

The birds had obviously made the interesting discovery that the fatty cream at the top of the bottles could be obtained by pecking away at the cardboard discs till they fell off; so they adopted these tactics regularly, and visited quite a number of milk bottles each morning.

Outwitting the Culprits

The milkman, however, was given orders to lay a heavy stone—provided by the tenants for this purpose and kept handy—upon the tops of the bottles. This he did, and the tits were forced to apply their keen wits in other directions, which I have no doubt they did.

The friendly little robin, too, is not slow "on the uptake." Anyone who has dug a garden knows how quick he can be. To him the tinkle of a garden fork or spade is as good as a dinner-gong. One has only to rattle these implements to make sure of a visit from the nearest redbreast who, of course, turns up to collect any worms that the fork or spade may uncover.

An Absent-Minded Ostrich

One robin of my acquaintance evidently looks upon the noise made by the uncoiling of the garden hose-pipe as his bath-gong, too, for as soon as the hose is turned on, this friendly little bird pops up "from nowhere," and plunging boldly into the fine spray of falling water, spreads his wings and fluffs out his feathers, obviously reveling in his shower-bath.

It is interesting to compare the mental alertness of some of the smaller birds with that of the larger ones. I never think of the ostrich without recalling the behavior of one particular bird whose simplicity was so ridiculous as to be laughable.

The bird lived in a spacious park and had an area of many acres of grass-land over which to roam. One day it became necessary to confine it temporarily to one corner of the enclosure. Do you think a fence had to be erected? Not a bit of it. All that was needed was a single length of wire which was stretched across the corner of the enclosure at a height of about five feet from the ground. This did the trick nicely, for it simply did not occur to the bird to bend down and creep under the wire.

Even when the wire was removed, after being in position for a few days, the bird still kept to its corner of the field. It had become so used to meeting the barrier at a certain point that it just could not get it into his head that it was no longer there!

February Is Coming

A thin, tall man,
Leaning on his cane,
February walks
Down a frozen lane.
Poking in the bushes,
Tapping at the ruts,
His woolen muffle blowing back—
How the wind cuts!

See, a mittened hand
Cupped about an ear!
Why does he pause?
What does he hear?

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER

Fiction, Hobbies and Facts

Book Reviews

In Pioneer Times

Two books which have their backgrounds in the beginnings of the history of the United States are "Wampum and Sixpence," by Marjorie Hayes, and "Hoofbeats of Freedom," by Helen Fuller Orton.

The first has the setting of pioneer life in the Connecticut river valley. The story opens at the end of a hot day in June in the year 1636. An English lad, Oliver Dawson, with his father are the outposts of a cavalcade of more than 100 people who with their leader, Thomas Hooker, have been following Indian trails to found a colony of their own in Newtown on the Connecticut River.

Two weeks have they been en route and two days' more travel lies ahead, but through the forest clearing Mr. Dawson has caught the gleam of blue water which he well knows means refreshment and a night's rest for man and beast. Oliver and his young sister Betsy are among the first to explore for luscious blueberries, and in their search are well rewarded.

As they return to the spot where their mother is making supper preparations, Betsy's bright blue eyes light upon a sudden find that makes her breathless with wonder. She gives one exclamation, and both she and Oliver are on their knees gathering pink lady's slippers for a surprise for Mistress Hooker.

The author has truly caught the perennial New England June thus at the beginning of her fine story and continues with firm touches to unfold living realities throughout. The story centers upon the adventures of Oliver and Betsy in the new settlement. Family loyalties and a strong friendship with an Indian boy Wanno and his sister Metsu form the emotional basis of a well-wrought tale. The story has strong human appeal as well as lively incident.

By strange coincidence the second story has the setting of another Newtown of a later date. Mrs. Orton's book, "Hoofbeats of Freedom," concerns a Patriot boy living on Long Island at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War.

Young Roger Sherwood living in the peaceful colonial village of Newtown has the serious political issues of his day to face. Loyal to his country, in spite of earlier Tory friendships, he uses every opportunity to serve his hero, George Washington. Fond as he has always been of two major sports—riding and rowing—because of them he is equipped with the means of giving real aid.

The night of General Washington's retreat after the battle on Long Island, when the leader needs a boat and oarsman, is the dramatic moment for Roger Sherwood. Later, with his horse Comet, he is appointed dispatch rider. A good story is this with the historical background most carefully portrayed. The author has been most successful in bringing into simple contrast the Tory and the Patriot points of view.

Phebe in Philadelphia

Judith and Catherine Lankester have had their adventures entertain a wide circle of readers, and now it is the third sister, Phebe, whose story Mrs. Allee tells in "Off to Philadelphia."

The shy Phebe is launched on her career by the firm handling of her Quaker grandfather. His first enticing offer of "a shop of thy own with a room in the back where thee could eat and sleep and be independent" makes Phebe feel only stubborn. How Catherine would have jumped at such an opportunity!

Grandfather Halloway, however, is nothing daunted and, since he is bound on a necessary business trip, he wisely decides to take Phebe and her younger sister Martha with him East. He has arranged a visit for them at the comfortable home of distant cousins in Philadelphia, where Phebe shall have apprentice work in a bonnet-making establishment.

Philadelphia in the 1840's is a city full of new ideas. Daguerreotypes are the fashion, as well as bonnets, and Phebe in learning new-fangled ways of bonnet-making meets again an acquaintance from Indiana—a young artist who is learning the latest ways of making pictures. Girls from 12 to 15 will enjoy discovering for themselves who can plan best for Phebe—Grandfather Halloway or Martin Davis.

A Hobby Worth Riding

Among the winter hobbies especially to offer a counter-attraction to skis, what indoor sport can be more strongly recommended than whittling?

"To whittle," the author of a new handbook of the art tells us, "you need only a pocket knife and the side of a discarded box." Before an open fire on a snowy evening no better luck could befall any man or woman, boy or girl, with the urge to make something worthwhile with their hands than to follow some of the fascinating designs contained in "Whittling and Woodcarving," by E. J. Tangerman.

With this complete guide, based on the wealth of 25 years' experience, a beginner or one advanced in the craft will find all questions answered. From the opening chapter giving the historical background of the art through the appendix where detailed information is included on the sharpening of the tools, a scholarly, craftsman's care predominates the well-arranged volume.

The detail and method sketches leading from the simple design to the intricate, and the excellent photographs of examples—many of them museum pieces from all over the world—can surely be counted on to supply real inspiration for a succession of fireside evenings.

Fun for Younger Readers

An amusing story of family life in which the episodes turn on the swift changes which have come with modern household improvement is "Father's Big Improvements," by Caroline D. Emerson. The first recorded event in the Marshall family is the simultaneous arrival of a baby sister and the great blizzard in the year 1888.

No telephone, no automobile, no streetcars, no buses were in the country town where the Marshalls lived. People could still walk in 1888. That was what Jimmie Marshall's father found he had to do when he fared forth in the heavy snowstorm to find a nurse for Nan.

Without a furnace, running water, or electric lights the nurse at least sees to it that Jessica, the Jersey cow, is installed inside the kitchen beside the old black pump, so that no more drifts can cut off the milk supply from her charges. Success is hers in raising the baby, "blizzard or no blizzard." Nan is four years old when pipes and plumbing bring excitement in their trail. They are the first to open up the march of progress in the Marshall household.

Jimmie, four years older than Nan, enters into each successive adventure, that change the old ways to the new, with all the zest of the modern boy. He and his father take turns in the art of "throwing wrenches" with each of the big improvements from bathtub to horseless carriage. Boys and girls who enjoy swift narrative in short chapters will race through this small but worthwhile book chuckling as they read. This is decidedly a book for younger children.

Science and Invention

Two attractive volumes have recently been added to "The New Champlin Cyclopedia for Young Folks." "Science and Invention," in two volumes, revised and edited by George Moreby Acklon now make a total of six volumes in this fine set of reference books.

The earlier volumes in the edition are: Volume I, Persons; Volume II, Places and Events; Volume III, Literature, Art and Mythology; Volume IV, Plants and Animals. The set brings up to date valuable material in clear and concise form with well chosen and excellent illustration for the use of young people needing information on a wide variety of subjects.

The format of the set is pleasing to the eye and hand. The volumes may be bought separately as interest demands, a unique asset in the field of encyclopedias. It is a purchase recommended for the home where space is limited for a library, and where the intelligence of a grown family constantly demands access to a fund of accurate facts.

MARY A. WHITNEY

Wampum and Sixpence, by Marjorie Hayes. Illustrations by Eunice Stephenson. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.75.

Hoofbeats of Freedom, by Helen Fuller Orton. Illustrated by Charles De Feo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.75.

Off to Philadelphia! by Marjorie Hill Allee. Illustrated by David Hendrickson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

Whittling and Woodcarving, by E. J. Tangerman. Illustrated. New York: Whittlesey House. $3.

Father's Big Improvements, by Caroline D. Emerson. Illustrated by Margaret Ayer. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.25.

The New Champlin Cyclopedia for Young Folks. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt and Company. $5 each volume. Set of six volumes $28.

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The Home Forum

'Men Are So Helpless!'

IT WAS about the middle of January when Jen Kibbee's sister and her husband, from down the Harbor, came through Jaalam. Winter had begun in good earnest, down East, and they were Florida bound; Jen and Joe Kibbee were to go with them; and for a week Jen had been in a flutter of stowing things safely, and packing, and making sure that Lee's boys would look after the hens. But, when at last the Weatherbee's came, Jim couldn't go. For he was, at that time, but halfway through laying hardwood floors at Leland Thompson's. It was good pay, and that he couldn't afford to miss; it was a finicky job, beside, and he was certain that no one else could do it so well. And there was great argument. Jen shook her frizzled gray head; she wasn't going, either. For, if she did, what would become of Jim? That, bellowed Jim, was all nonsense. He'd finish the job, come down on the Jacksonville boat. And he wouldn't get lost, neither. He was past seventy, and had been around, in his day. Shucks, he'd get along like a house afire! So in the end the car with the Maine plates, and the three gray-headed old folks, set out on a rainy morning, and Jim stayed to finish the flooring and come on to Saint Cloud when he could.

LIKE JEN, WE had our misgivings. Tall Jim went by in the frosty mornings, singing tunelessly to himself as he swung loose-limbed down the hill, and he came back in the early twilight to trudge up the winding hill road to the brown house. Twice I asked him to drop in to supper, and twice he evaded the invitation. I didn't press him. For we old New Englanders have a certain stiff pride; we make out, somehow, and without help. Still my folks were far from easy about the old fellow.

"He's probably living on bread and milk."

"Or cold sliced ham and baker's puffs."

And the ladies looked at one another understandingly.

"Men are so helpless!"

I had my doubts, even then. But, while ordinarily I would have rebelled against going over to Jim's with an apple pie wrapped in a napkin, because of certain things I went with a good grace. I was curious about him, as I went through the chill, snow-blown twilight. Somebody, surely, should check up on Jim. These old folks—.

But Jim took it well.

"Well, now! That's fine." He lifted the napkin, peered. "Lots of nutmeg. Way I like 'em. Though I never could see where a body'd get the patience to make 'em—all that paring and coring and quartering. Siddown. How you making it?"

SO THAT WAS all right. Jim was cordial; the kitchen was cheerful; the coal stove sang softly to itself and on it something steamed gently. I sniffed. It smelled good.

"Ought to. Clam chowder." Jim stirred it, said: "Now me, I like—what kind of pie you relish most?"

Nine men out of ten would answer as I did.

"Right. You take a nice, firm punkin that's been kept where she won't dry out, and won't mold, and you peel her, and you cut her into cubes, and you stew her and mash her and strain her and then make your pie with plenty of molasses—and boys, oh boys, you've got something! But apple's nigh as good."

He stirred, sniffed, lifted a stove lid. Flame shadows danced on the low ceiling; he buttered a skillet and slapped it on; when it hissed, he dropped in a thick round of steak and covered it. He brought two white bowls and ladled the chowder.

"Try it. I'd like your judgment."

IT WAS GOOD. We sat at the table with its red checkered cloth; I crumbled biscuit into the savory mess and told Jim of the iniquity of clam chowder, New York style. He wouldn't believe it, but they put tomatoes in it. Fact. And lima beans. And anything else that came handy. Jim got up, turned the steak. We agreed that clam chowder was made of clams, and potatoes, and onions frizzled in salt pork, and milk, and nothing else. Not a thing else. And no oyster crackers, either. Biscuit. His spoon clattered; so did mine.

Jim said: "Wait on. You want that steak to go to waste?"

He halved it, while it still sizzled; he poured the rich dripping impartially; he set another pan forward and opened the oven door. Two immense baked potatoes puffed steam and fragrance as we set fork into them. That, he mumbled with a full mouth, was the only way to cook potatoes. Eh? Of course—unless they were young ones, you dug out of the hills about the Fourth of July. And, when I spoke of new potatoes, and thick sliced ham, and eggs fresh from the nest, all covered and baked in a slow oven, Jim nodded. I had the idee, he said as he shook salt on the clean, browned skin and crunched it. I pushed back my plate. He sopped gravy with a thick slice of bread.

"I do'know," Jim said modestly. "Maybe this ain't so good. What about it?"

ON FRESH PLATES he measured out a steaming richness from the saucepan. There were round lumps, the color of a rich sunset cloud. On these he dabbed golden buttery squares. And then, from the pan, he dolloped out a richer red-purple essence smelling like ripe September. He sampled, grumbled: "Way I thought. You got to have fresh ones to make it rightly."

I spooned, smacked my lips, said: "Fresh what?"

"Blackberries. That's Blackberry Grunt. Eh? Oh, an old Cape dish, I reckon. Time I was off the Banks, the cook was from Truro; and he learned me it. You take ripe blackberries, and not too much sugar, and you bile 'em. Then, when she's simmering, you drop in your dumpling dough. But I don't think so great of this. Made it from blackberries Jen put up last summer."

And, while I grunted, and ate, he rambled on about a dish he called "Planked Whaleboat," a concoction of sliced turnips and onions baked with salt pork. I told him of wild grape pie. They had to be wild grapes; you popped them out of their skins, made a layer, then added sliced tomatoes, and so on, layer after layer, until you reached the limit of your bite.

JIM SAID: "SOUNDS good. I'll try it, some time. Have some more cocoa." I couldn't. He could. He quartered the apple pie with a surveyor's exactness, looked at me with raised eyebrows. I shook my head; Jim forked a quarter from the plate, propped elbows on the checkered red cloth, bit deeply, sighed in content. This was his idea of something to top off with. And cocoa—you take cocoa, now. He took cocoa from the thick mug.

"Funny," he ruminated, "without the mug it don't taste right. Never did. You come right down to it, and it takes a man to understand cocoa. Women don't. They call it chocolate. They serve it in little bitsy cups, with wafers. They put whipped cream on it. They even," he said severely, "put vanilla into it. Vanilla!" He took aim, bit off another great wedge of pie, looked squint-eyed and in content at the small remainder.

"Good pie. I take it real kindly, your fetching it over." And he grinned oddly, drawled: "Like Jen always says, a man's pretty helpless when it comes to getting vittles."

HE WINKED, AND I returned it, and on that note I went home through the starlit darkness. Once or twice I snickered to myself, and perhaps I looked odd as I came in. They had waited supper for me. And how was Jim?

I said carefully: "He was glad to get the apple pie." And, when they questioned me, I spoke vaguely of cocoa. It was nourishing, satisfying—if you had enough of it, in a mug. There was a problem here, and how to handle it I didn't know. We sat down, and I pondered it as, with a notable lack of enthusiasm, I dabbled with supper. Oh, it was all right, I admitted; perhaps talking to poor Jim had taken my appetite.

And the whole story I haven't yet told them. For, of course, I can't give Jim away. We men must stick together. And, if the ladies ever discover that we can cook, and like to cook—

I don't think we'd better tell them. Do you?

DANIEL CHASE

BY COURTESY of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DECORATION ON A GREEK VASE

ARTISTS have always found it particularly difficult to compose a picture within a circular frame. The Greek vase-painters seemed to enjoy working out that perplexing problem when decorating the inner side of the shallow vase, known as the kylix. Here is an example in which a youth is seen seated, playing upon a lyre, while he sings. His profile, body, legs, garment are drawn with the unaffected directness and grace which characterized Greek vase decoration. Line serves as an effective and efficient agent of expression, investing the appropriate character to each of the objects depicted.

The style of this vase drawing is said to be allied to that of Douris, one of the archaic masters of this craft.

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These Ships Never Apologize

SHIPS sail right into the heart of Hull. They saunter casually across the main streets, their masts become mixed up with the electric cable poles. Trawlers steam in from the North Sea across roads and nestle their smoke stacks against the chimneys of Hull. Barges roll in casually, with the skipper . . . looking up pleasantly at the long line of taxi-cabs, oil-cake wagons, cement carts, and tram-cars which wait respectfully for the bridge to swing back.

Ships never apologise in Hull! Never! They have the right of way; and they take their time, knowing full well that they are all that Hull was, is, and will be.

This happens in the "Old Town." Old Hull is a tiny island surrounded by docks. Its streets are narrow and medieval. New Hull is a monster that is slowly spreading out north, south, east and west, in great factories, in finely planned suburbs.

And the heart of Hull is a seven-mile long line of docks, with ships on one side, and railway wagons on the other.

The streets of Hull are full of Vikings.

The men are big fair-haired pirates; the women are blue-eyed Danes. Their names are—goodness knows how—Robinson and Brown. Occasionally you find a Karl Thorgeld, or something like that, but it seems too good to be true.

A book is yet to be written about the people of the east coast of England. I am thinking of Hull and Boston, in Lincolnshire, which looks as though it was blown over from Holland, and of certain parts of the Norfolk sea-coast which seem to have been enthusiastically raided by anyone who could afford a war galley. . . .

In the evening I like to stand at the ferry pier in Hull and look across the Humber, which is three miles wide here, to the thin green line of the Lincolnshire coast. The small pier-head is, to me, amazingly attractive. It is built on great wooden piles, and there is a strong Georgian flavor about the buildings at the back. They all look as though they remember topsail gallants and brass guns. Men, in blue jerseys, . . . lean over the rails and gaze toward New Holland, Lincolnshire, like Vikings contemplating a raid!

Hull is packed with character. "This busy port," says a guide book, "has little to offer the ordinary tourist."

I am glad that I am not an ordinary tourist. —From "The Call of England," by H. V. MORTON. (New York: McBride.)

The Meadow

A quick turn in the road and spread before
Our eyes there lies a far-extending meadow
Whose tall lush grass, full-ripened for the scythe,
Bent under soft capricious southern winds
And glossy with the sun's long-slanting rays,
Is turned to rolling waves of green—now light
As are the apple leaves in spring, now dark
To match the needles of the hill-side spruce.

Meanwhile a gentle brook, slow winding to
The distant sea, finds peaceful shelter in
The plain, its fall too trivial to turn
A wheel, its only gift its loveliness—
A shining strip of silver sheen between
Those earth-born waves of eye-refreshing green.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG

Winter Kitten

Looking from my window
On a counterpane of snow
Lighted by a friendly moon
With white and silver glow,
I see the little imprints
Of a kitten's to-and-fro;
Four-petaled flowers
Growing in the snow.

MARION BROWNELL

At the Back Of The House

MY FATHER used to write in his study at the back of the house in Young Street. The vine shaded his two windows, which looked out upon the bit of garden, and the medlar-tree, and the Spanish jasmines, of which the yellow flowers scented our old brick walls. I can remember the tortoise belonging to the boys next door crawling along the top of the wall where they had set it, and making its way between the jasmine sprigs. Jasmines won't grow now any more, as they did then, in the gardens of Kensington, nor will medlars and vine-trees take root and spread their green branches: only herbs and bulbs, such as lilies and Solomon's-seals, seem to flourish; though I have a faint hope that all the things people put in will come up all right centuries hence, when London is resting and at peace, and has turned into the grass-grown ruin one so often hears described. Our garden was not tidy (though on one grand occasion a man came to mow the grass), but it was full of sweet things. There were verbenas—red, blue, and scented; and there were lovely stacks of flags, blades of green with purple heads between, and branches of London-pride growing luxuriantly; and there were some blush-roses at the end of the garden, which were not always quite eaten up by the caterpillars. Lady Duff Gordon came to stay with us once (it was on this occasion, I think, that the grass was mowed); and she afterwards sent us some doves, which used to hang high up in a wicker cage from the windows of the school-room.

The top school-room was over my father's bedroom, and the bedroom was over the study where he used to write. I liked the top school-room the best of all the rooms in the dear old house; the sky was in it, and the evening bells used to ring into it across the garden, and seemed to come in dancing and clanging with the sunset; and the floor sloped so that if you put down a ball, it would roll in a leisurely way right across the room of its own accord. . . . Now, looking back, I am full of wonder at the number of cats we were allowed to keep, though De la Pluche the butler, and Gray the housekeeper, waged war against them. The cats used to come to us from the garden; for then, as now, the open spaces of Kensington abounded in fauna. My sister used to adopt and christen them all in turn by the names of her favorite heroes: she had Nicholas Nickleby, a huge gray tabby, and Martin Chuzzlewit, and a poor little half-starved Barnaby Rudge, and many others. Their saucers used to be placed in a row on the little terrace at the back of my father's study, under the vine where the sour green grapes grew—not at all out of reach; and at the farther end of which was an empty greenhouse ornamented by the busts of my father as a boy and of a relation in a military cloak.—ANNE THACKERAY RITCHIE, in "Chapters From Some Unwritten Memoirs."

International Relations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY eminent people in the political and economic spheres have for years been endeavoring to place before a waiting and anxious world constructive ideas for establishing friendly international relations on a secure and practical basis. But, so far, none of the material methods which have been experimented with have succeeded in breaking down the fear of aggression, or the thoughts of bitterness in the human heart. That these fundamental errors need to be overcome is certain, if the world is to experience the lasting peace and prosperity which humanity has so long desired.

That there is a sure way of solving this most important of all world problems is unquestionable, since there is no unsolvable difficulty. The Apostle John in profound yet simple language, which a child can understand, clearly shows us this way. Tenderly he pleads (I John 4:7, 8), "Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God. He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love."

Some may say that love is all very well in its very intimate place between friends and relatives, but of what effectual use is it between nations? Further, it is sometimes argued that ideals, ambitions, and characteristics vary so widely in each country, that it is impossible for even the closest neighbor to understand another nation's differing needs and aims, and how to deal with them.

But are we not conclusively told that love, understood in its relation to Love, God, can overcome all barriers, and form that lasting link necessary for world peace? It is the unselfish desires and united aims of men which break down the temporary obstacles of language and material tradition. In the first century of the Christian era Paul discerned this fact, for he wrote, "Whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away." But "charity [love] never faileth" (I Corinthians 13:8).

Christian Science assures us that the wonderful words spoken of old by John and Paul, are just as practical and capable of fulfillment in world affairs today as they were in uniting the followers of our Way-shower, Christ Jesus, nineteen centuries ago. For in accord with the spirit of the Master's healing ministry, the inspired teachings of Christian Science reveal that God is Love, and that man is His beloved son, inheriting unlimited freedom and true happiness. Spiritual understanding not only heals sickness, but also destroys all desire for aggression, tyranny, or hatred.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 340 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

Since the knowledge that God, divine Love, is indeed the Father of all, foreshadows the gloriously liberating effects mentioned in this illuminating passage, it is not impracticable, but divinely potent and natural. This broader realization of true brotherhood, wherein each one seeks his own progress in the good of another, because all are brethren, will in due course solve every national and international problem relating to frontiers, colonies, and economic supplies.

When in a human family there are discontent, lack of affection, and a general disregard for the progress and welfare of each member, it is easy to see that the whole structure of that family's success and well-being is liable to totter. Selfishness and joylessness have undesirable effects on health and happiness. But if one and all have a common basis for true affection and selfless service, the family will prosper, and will steadily increase in health, freedom, and tranquillity.

Thus it should be with the great universal family—the brotherhood of nations. Each one should work for the general good, realizing that all the children of God have their rightful place in the divine plan, wherein there is fullest liberty, progress, and true prosperity for all. Since God is good, good is inexhaustible and permanent, and is given in equal measure to all by the loving Father. But in order that boundless good may be fully utilized for the benefit of every nation, man must be clearly understood as not material and imperfect, embodying mortal passions and hatreds, but as wholly spiritual and perfect, the reflection of God and the embodiment of all right ideas.

When love, reflecting the divine, governs the hearts of men and is practised in daily life, every human difficulty will be dissolved. The full understanding of the ever-presence of divine Love is destined to dispel all sense of discord, whether of an individual or a collective nature, banish fear and distrust, and put an end to political intrigue and the desire for alliances and counteralliances. As humanity wakens to recognize "one Father with His universal family, held in the gospel of Love" (*ibid.*, p. 577), good will and lasting peace will be established on earth.

Winter Animals at Walden

I WENT to lecture in Lincoln in the evening, travelling in no road and passing no house between my own hut and the lecture room. In Goose Pond, which lay in my way, a colony of muskrats dwelt, and raised their cabins high above the ice, though none could be seen abroad when I crossed it. Walden, being like the rest usually bare of snow, or with only shallow and interrupted drifts on it, was my yard, where I could walk freely when the snow was nearly two feet deep on a level elsewhere and the villagers were confined to their streets. There, far from the village street, and except at very long intervals, from the jingle of sleigh-bells, I slid and skated, as in a vast mooseyard well trodden, overhung by oak woods and solemn pines bent down with snow or bristling with icicles.

For sounds in winter nights, and often in winter days, I heard the forlorn but melodious note of a hooting owl indefinitely far; such a sound as the frozen earth would yield if struck with a suitable plectrum, the very *lingua vernacula* of Walden Wood, and quite familiar to me at last, though I never saw the bird while it was making it. I seldom opened my door in a winter evening without hearing it; *Hoo hoo hoo, hoorer hoo*, sounded sonorously, and the first three syllables accented somewhat like *how der do;* or sometimes *hoo hoo* only. One night in the beginning of winter, before the pond froze over, about nine o'clock, I was startled by the loud honking of a goose, and, stepping to the door, heard the sound of their wings like a tempest in the woods as they flew low over my house. . . .

In the course of the winter I threw out half a bushel of ears of sweet corn, which had not got ripe, onto the snow crust by my door, and was amused by watching the motions of the various animals which were baited by it. In the twilight and the night the rabbits came regularly and made a hearty meal. All day long the red squirrels came and went, and afforded me much entertainment by their manoeuvres. One would approach at first warily through the shrub-oaks, running over the snow crust by fits and starts like a leaf blown by the wind, now a few paces this way, with wonderful speed and waste of energy, making inconceivable haste with his "trotters," as if it were for a wager, and now as many paces that way, but never getting on more than half a rod at a time; and then suddenly pausing with a ludicrous expression and a gratuitous somerset, as if all the eyes in the universe were fixed on him,—for all the motions of a squirrel, even in the most solitary recesses of the forest, imply spectators as much as those of a dancing girl—wasting more time in delay and circumspection than would have sufficed to walk the whole distance—I never saw one walk—and then suddenly, before you could say Jack Robinson, he would be in the top of a young pitch-pine, winding up his clock and chiding all imaginary spectators, soliloquizing and talking to all the universe at the same time—for no reason that I could ever detect, or he himself was aware of, I suspect. . . .

When the ground was not yet quite covered, and again near the end of winter, when the snow was melted on my south hill-side and about my woodpile, the partridges came out of the woods morning and evening to feed there. Whichever side you walk in the woods the partridge bursts away on whirring wings, jarring the snow from the dry leaves and twigs on high, which comes sifting down in the sun-beams like golden dust; for this brave bird is not to be scared by winter. It is frequently covered up by drifts, and, it is said, "sometimes plunges from on wing into the soft snow where it remains concealed for a day or two." I used to start them in the open land also, where they had come out of the woods at sunset to "bud" the wild apple-trees.—From "Walden," by HENRY D. THOREAU.

Winter Gloaming

THE moonless sky spreads darkly, reaching down
To rounded, white horizon; falling flakes
Of snow are swirling silently to earth
Heaped high with drifting crystal. Rising wind
Sweeps filmy gusts along the surface of
The crusted blanket, woven from the thread
Of spinning winter, in a pattern white
And sheer as gossamer, with chance design
Of trees and fences, barns and houses, all
Brocaded bleakly on the shifting folds
Of barren countryside. The air is blurred
With shattered beauty; rows of cedars line
The farmhouse lane, their branches dipping low
Beneath the weight of winter's sleet and snow.

B. B. COOPER

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Charter Drive Gains Ground In Springfield

Abolishment of Present Two-House Council Is Being Urged

One Body Sought

Modernizing Held Essential to Keep Abreast of the Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 28—Some major changes in the way this western Massachusetts industrial center is to be governed loom on the present scene as a movement looking toward a new municipal charter gains impetus.

This trend toward a change appears to be generated largely by a desire on the part of many civic leaders to keep the local administration abreast of these flexible times, when government of the city, state, and nation seems to be constantly touching individual citizens with increasing intimacy.

Unicameral Body

Chief among the mechanical changes contemplated is the terminating of the present two-house city council and the substitution of a unicameral body, following the current mode.

The movement has been more or less brought to a point by the filing of a bill authorizing the payment of salary to the present council members, something not done since the present charter was adopted in 1852.

This effort is seen as threatening the objective of the liberal leadership of the council to obtain charter revision as a whole, including the adoption of the unicameral plan, since council members, it is felt by some, who see the chance of remuneration, if they hold their jobs, are unlikely to legislate themselves out of office.

Charter of 1852

The city council of Springfield obtains its powers and organization from the charter of 1852 which has been held as inviolate a document as the Federal Constitution. The body comprises two chambers, the board of aldermen and the common council, a set-up, incidentally, no longer approved by the Legislature for the incorporation of a city and which prevails in only eight of the 39 cities of the Commonwealth.

The aldermen, popularly called the upper board, are chosen at large, one from each of the eight wards of the city. The common council or lower board is intended to uphold the principle of local representation, there being at least two members from each ward, and in the two larger wards there are three members each, making a total membership of 18 in the common council. Thus, a combined membership of 26, including one woman member at the present time, act in the administration of public affairs for a population of 150,000.

Traditional Theory

Underlying the bicameral system is the traditional theory of checks and balances, the right of the small to counterbalance the power of the large, the protection of the ward against the dominance of the city as a whole. In actual practice, experience has established indisputably that there is no clear-cut conflict and no checks or balances are needed. With two houses, a broader spread of individual differences is obtained, but the difficulty of prompt, efficient procedure of business is handicapped in proportion to the contrasting opinions.

The record of the City Council shows, also, that from a practical standpoint one board is dominant, for years the Board of Aldermen, while the other becomes a "rubber stamp" group. At present the Common Council, comprised of a majority of young Republicans, is the controlling power of the City Council.

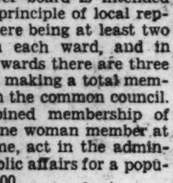
Democrat Elected

Changing opinions of the citizens have been evident for eight years since, in the election of November, 1929, one Democrat was elected to the Board of Aldermen, upsetting a long regime of Republicans in the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, probably with snow late tonight, turning to rain and warmer Friday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle and upper 20's; moderate northeast to southeast winds.

Maine: Cloudy, followed by snow beginning late tonight or Friday; rising temperatures.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow with rising temperatures tonight; Friday snow or rain and warmer.

Massachusetts: Snow late tonight and Friday; changing to rain; rising temperatures.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow tonight and Friday, changing to rain Friday; rising temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast shifting to east or southeast winds, probably becoming strong late tonight or Friday, and overcast weather with rain over the south and snow or rain over the north portion tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	14	14	Minneapolis	10	10
Bermuda	64	64	New Orleans	52	52
Chicago	32	30	New York	28	28
Denver	16	16	Norfolk	42	38
Helena	-12	-12	Philadelphia	28	28
Jacksonville	52	52	St. Louis	36	34
Kansas City	26	26	San Francisco	46	44
Los Angeles	44	44	Washington	32	32
Miami	74	74			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T. Jan 28
B—Minimum, Jan 27

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:36 p. m.; height, 10.6 feet. Friday, 1:46 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet. Light all vehicles at 5:23 p. m.

Mayor Concedes Need Of 150 More Policemen

Boston News Today

Accedes in Part To Timilty's Plea

Acceding to the demands of the fire and police departments for increased personnels, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield today increased the 1937 budget allowances by $224,000 to provide for 150 additional police officers and 70 new firemen.

Declaring that the addition to the budget would require an increase of 16 cents in the tax rate, the Mayor pointed out that it had become his duty to give the public adequate protection in order that they "will not have to obtain dogs to defend their homes or keep the lights going on their verandas all night." These conditions had been brought to the Mayor's attention in the last few weeks, he said.

The Mayor said that he had hesitated in the past to accede to the demands for increasing the police force because he had felt that the two-way radio would make any increases in the police force unnecessary. But the two-way radio had not worked out that way, he said.

"I realize," the Mayor pointed out, "perhaps better than anyone else the necessity of keeping down the tax rate and of practicing economy. But the economy should not be false economy and I am satisfied that both the fire and police departments are undermanned at the present time."

Thus did Mayor Mansfield end temporarily at least the long years of effort by police and fire commissioners to increase their forces in the face of reports by the Boston Municipal Finance Research Bureau, which charged the proposed increases as unnecessary expense. Charts were drafted by the bureau to show that both departments, if efficiently operated, could handle their protective duties without adding to the personnels.

Last Tuesday, the police commissioner had asked for 300 new patrolmen, or 150 more than the Mayor agreed to. The fire commissioner will obtain as many members as he asked for. The police commissioner had contended that two-way radio was not developed to do away with the foot patrol, which has its own place to fill in police work.

One Great Shoe Union Is Sought

Thousands of shoe workers in Boston, Lynn, Haverhill and other shoe manufacturing communities throughout New England are voting today on the proposal to combine this section's three large shoe fraternities in one organization.

Today's vote is a culmination of a drive begun in 1936 to organize more than 300,000 shoe workers located principally in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and Michigan.

Principal objectives of the amalgamation are the establishment of standard prices, equalization of hours of labor, and an attempt to prevent migration of the industry from one municipality to another.

With the assistance of the New England Council of the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, the combined unions plan to set up a shoeworkers organizing unit, to enroll unorganized workers of one of New England's basic industries.

The three unions involved in the special referendum are the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, United Shoe and Leather Worker's Union, and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. All three unions are now independent organization representing a total membership of more than 40,000 shoeworkers. Headquarters of the new organization will be in Boston.

Clothing Off For Flood Area

Representative Thomas E. Barry (D) of Boston this afternoon petitioned Governor Hurley to send a special message to the Legislature urging $100,000 for rehabilitation work in the flood areas.

Three additional freight carloads of clothing, made by Massachusetts WPA sewing projects, will start for the flood area along the Mississippi, today. The shipment follows close upon 20 carloads of lighting apparatus shipped from the General Electric Company plant at Pittsfield last night and today.

This consignment of clothing, according to Lt. Col. John J. McDonough, state WPA administrator, consists of two cars routed from the Army Base and one from Springfield. Each car contains about 30,000 pieces of bedding or wearing apparel.

The shipment supplements a $190,000 cargo of 121,000 pieces of clothing—flannel underwear, pajamas, trousers, shirts and overalls, and comforters—sent from Boston yesterday and consigned to relief authorities at Louisville, Ky., Jackson, Tenn., and Charleston, West Va.

The 20 carloads of apparatus to light darkened flood areas is the largest unit shipment of its kind from this point. To facilitate its movement, the company first obtained co-operation of customers in sections not affected by flood and suspended shipments for the time being. It is expected 15 additional carloads will have departed by tomorrow.

Two Coast Guard seaplanes from the Salem station are now detailed on relief work in the Evansville, Ind., flood sector. Lieutenant True G. Miller, carrying a crew of three, took off today to join his associate, Lieutenant Perry S. Lyons, who is now patroling the area.

Winter—Slips In For a Brief Call

Accompanied by the coldest winds of the year, Old Man Winter blew into Boston last night to remind inhabitants that his reign was not over despite appearances to the contrary. At 7:30 a. m. in Boston, the temperature was recorded at 15 degrees.

However, the city continues to average 10 degrees above normal, a record it has maintained since Jan. 1. Record low temperature for this date was established in 1935—five below zero. The record is in no danger of being broken, weather experts declared.

Whether there would be snow for New England sports enthusiasts is somewhat doubtful. G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist of the weather bureau in Boston, schedules it for tonight, but adds that it will probably turn to rain by Friday.

Forecast for Boston and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, probably with snow late tonight turning to rain and warmer Friday. Temperature in middle and upper 20's tonight.

Lakes-to-Sea Hearing April 1

Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, announced today that public hearings will be held here April 1 and 2 on the advisability of consummating the St. Lawrence Waterway.

Mr. Davis said the hearing had been granted by the International Committee examining the project. It followed Mr. Davis' protest that the waterway would make an "island of New England."

Trained Men Demanded For State Forests

Forest and Park Association Attacks Naming of Two Officials

Needs Outlined

Lack of trained foresters in the State Department of Conservation to carry on Massachusetts' 20-year program to purchase and develop 500,000 acres of forest land was charged today in a resolution adopted by the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, at its annual meeting at 3 Joy Street today.

The resolution specifically attacked the recent appointment of two non-technical men to the technical positions of assistant forester. This criticism followed closely a denunciation of these appointments delivered by H. H. Chapman, president of the Society of American Foresters, at a meeting of the New England section in Springfield yesterday.

Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the association, revealed the two men under fire are Frank J. Sargent, former Republican legislator, who was appointed assistant forester after voting for several Curley measures in the Legislature, and James A. Hanlon, an assistant forester who was a former Chelsea politician.

The association in the resolution urged "that these two positions be declared vacant by those in authority before the civil service probationary periods of the present incumbents expire, and that no further appropriations be made for those positions until they have been filled by bona-fide competitive examinations."

The non-competitive examination system, through which Mr. Sargent and Mr. Hanlon were appointed, was severely criticized by the association's resolution.

"The continuance of this method of selecting employees in the department, by which men possessing the requisite knowledge for these positions and qualified by long service in the department, are deprived of the opportunity for advancement, must inevitably lower the morale of the department as well as the quality of service which the department should be expected to render."

The association pointed out that Massachusetts now owns 162,000 acres of forest land and 500,000 acres will be added over the next 20 years.

"When these lands are acquired," the association pointed out, "nearly one seventh of the total land area of the State will be under the management of the Department of Conservation. We believe that the successful purchase and development of these forest lands can be accomplished only through the application of technical forestry knowledge.

"When we compare out Department of Conservation with similar departments in other states in the Northeast, we find it has long been weak in the number of technically trained foresters."

During the meeting, Prof. Frank A. Waugh of the Massachusetts State College attacked the present methods of "pruning, manicuring and dolling up which have converted many formerly delightful sylvan glades or natural forests into shameless obscene 'parks.'"

Professor Waugh hastened to assert that this work has not been done by landscape architects, "even though some of the ringleaders have so styled themselves. No one deplores this sort of thing more sincerely than the landscape architects."

The professor declared "the time arrived long ago, and the need grows more clamorous year by year, for the installation in the Department of Conservation of a thoroughly competent landscape architect and park administrator who can bring the most modern technical knowledge of landscape conservation and recreation uses to bear upon the huge and urgent problems now crowding for action."

The reforms necessary in the state forest and park policy, he said can only be made when supported by well-informed public opinion.

"The public takes the landscape—the hills, rivers, lakes and forests—too easily for granted. It is one of our perpetual tasks to propagandize the landscape. We must help the average citizen to see more of its beauty, to absorb more of its sanity, to draw more deeply from its wells of inspiration."

Racket Threats Fail to Halt Mayor Sullivan

Worcester Executive Continues Drive on Organized Gambling

Results Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 28—Despite outspoken threats to ruin his political career, Mayor John S. Sullivan is continuing the war he opened on organized gambling in Worcester some eight weeks ago when he issued orders to Chief of Police Thomas F. Foley to close every gambling establishment in the city, stop the sale of various kinds of pool tickets and to confiscate all gambling devices of any description in operation.

That the racketeers who have reaped profits in this city for years without any serious or consistent interference are actually on the run is evident to even the most casual observer and confidence is replacing the skepticism that prevailed in most quarters when the Mayor announced that he was going to drive the rackets out of Worcester and keep them out as long as he is Mayor.

Nothing New

There was nothing new in the mayor's declaration of war against rackets. The departure from precedent in this matter which aroused public interest and hope came when the mayor, acting under provisions of the Worcester City Chapter, demonstrated his sincerity in this matter by taking full responsibility for the success or failure of his move by discharging the members of the Police Headquarters Squad, which has charge of suppressing vice and gambling in Worcester, and replacing it with a squad of his own selection.

Within a few hours after the mayor notified the police to proceed against rackets, slot machines, of the 5, 10 and 25 cent variety which were on play in numerous places throughout the city, were hurriedly placed under cover, horse-racing booking establishments closed down and agents for pool tickets ordered sellers to lay low for a while.

Began to Emerge

After the elapse of a few weeks, the racket operators began to come out from under cover. But things had changed. Instead of a mayor who had simply made a gesture for whatever effect it might have on the public, they soon learned that Mayor Sullivan apparently meant what he said. Consternation and amazement turned to anger. Threats of reprisal against members of the Headquarters Squad by wealthy racketeers fell on deaf ears.

The new squad continued seeking evidence of law violations and making arrests. When it was learned that the mayor, in putting the men on the squad, had told them that they need have no fear of being disciplined for doing their duty, the racketeers turned their attention to the mayor, and also decided that they would have to devise some new methods of operation if they were to evade police vigilance and remain in business.

New Methods Used

Herein they displayed a certain amount of resourcefulness. Pool ticket sellers were instructed in new methods of approaching customers, while a number of men and women employed in department stores, office buildings and factories were induced to handle tickets in their respective places of employment. A number of race track booking establishments moved to quarters in towns on the outskirts of the city and as an incentive to get their former customers to patronize their new places, free transportation and refreshments were provided, as well as higher odds than had prevailed in the city. These cars can be seen in the downtown section of the city every day, but in this instance, the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Japanese Agree to Curtail U.S. Cotton Goods Export; Americans Reservedly Glad

Is Regarded by National Association Head as a Step Forward

Pleased, but nevertheless well able to contain his enthusiasm for the agreement negotiated between American and Japanese representatives meeting in Osaka, was Russell T. Fisher, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in Boston today.

"That an agreement has been reached," he said, "is eloquent testimony to the ability of Dr. Murchison and the other members of the committee, and it is a step in the right direction.

"There apparently remains, however, the problem of checking the growing tide of coolie-made imports of tablecloths, bedspreads and other cotton products. Remedial action must be taken to protect employment and business in these lines.

"Any agreement that will lessen the threat of unemployment and loss because of coolie wage scales is a start in the right direction."

Mr. Fisher had previously pointed out that Japanese competition in the type of cotton goods used for cheap handkerchiefs was particularly acute, amounting last year to about 40 per cent of the total of such goods consumed in this country.

New Bedford, Mr. Fisher said, is a center for production of the type of goods he mentioned. He added that competition in only a few weights and classes of goods had a depressive effect on all cotton goods, adding to the menace of large imports.

At the same time, cotton goods makers have stated their obligation to protect America's large business with Japan in raw cotton, amounting to $25 paid here for raw cotton for every $1 of finished imports.

Murchison Confirms Cut to 255,000,000 Square Yards in Two Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 28—A smiling Dr. T. Claudius Murchison, chairman of the committee of American cotton goods makers, who conferred with Nippon's cotton spinners in Osaka last week, prepared to leave for his home shores today, a signed agreement in his pocket, which he said he believed would satisfactorily lubricate, for at least two years, most of the friction arising between Japan and the United States over cotton textile competition.

Dr. Murchison, who is president of the Cotton Textile Institute in New York, confirmed last week's reports to the effect that the Japanese volunteered to limit their American exports during the next two years to something near 255,000,000 square yards. Restrictions on corduroys and velveteens at 2,000,000 square yards were agreed upon, it was reported today.

Emphasizing that while the agreement would allow Japan greater exports than ever previously made, it also brought a tone of stability to the American market in that it removed any mystery about volume which might affect prices, Dr. Murchison hailed the agreement as a definite step forward.

Referring to the aspects of international amity contained in the conference and the subsequent agreement, Dr. Murchison said:

"It is an outstanding example of what can be accomplished privately when gentlemen sit down together to explain their mutual difficulties and problems, untrammeled by governments."

'Drys' Oppose Town Meeting Vote on License

Law-making in the Process

The policy of allowing various towns to vote on liquor license questions at their town meetings was stoutly attacked today by Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham before the legislative committee on legal affairs.

Before the committee were petitions seeking to allow the towns of Marblehead, Harwich, Ashburnham, Newbury, Mendon and Wakefield to vote on liquor license questions at their coming town meetings. The bills were filed after the voters of these towns had cast ballots against allowing various liquor licenses at the November state election. The "wets" are seeking town meeting elections in an effort to obtain license privileges not now available in those towns.

Senator Nicholson said: "The liquor law, when passed by the Legislature, clearly stated that the voters of the respective municipalities would vote on the liquor license question every two years at the November election. Last November's election should be the final act of the voters and accepted until the question is again put on the ballot two years from now."

The filing of the special privilege petitions carried out the prediction of Arthur J. Davis, secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, who after the November votes predicted a drive would be made for special elections.

The salary of Thomas H. Green, state commissioner of civil service, would be jumped from $5000 to $7500 under a bill favored by Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston before the legislative committee on public service today. Senator Carroll maintained that the civil service commissioner is the lowest paid commissioner in state service with the exception of the public service officials.

N. E. Railroads Report General Rise in Revenues

Despite the heavy flood costs of last spring, New England railroads were practically unanimous today in reporting a general upturn in passenger and freight revenues that placed the lines "in the best financial condition in years."

Rising revenues and the assurance that if it had not been for the $2,000,000 flood damage, the Boston & Maine Railroad would have operated in 1936 at twice the $200,000 net income of the previous year came from officials of that road today, putting to flight rumors it might seek reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

These rumors came this morning from Daniel F. Coakley of the Governor's Council, and were based on a statement made to the state treasurer by an official of the railroad, he said.

Refund Sought

The Boston & Maine official was said by Mr. Coakley to have told the State Treasurer that unless the State would agree to refund a $5,000,000 4 per cent bond issue of the road at 2½ per cent, the railroad would have to seek reorganization under Federal supervision.

Railroad officials replied to Mr. Coakley today by pointing to the good showing of the line right into the New Year as an indication that economies of operation to be obtained through reorganization would not be necessary.

The Council agreed to assist the railroad to regain its full financial soundness by conceding a drop from 4 per cent to 3 per cent on the bonds in question, saving the railroad a substantial amount of money.

Meanwhile, the Boston & Maine officials considered in an optimistic light the fact that flood damages had resulted in no more than a $1,644,182 deficit in last year's operating expenses. Yet not to be outdone by the Boston & Maine, other New England lines released optimistic statements today on revenues and traffic volume.

Increased Costs

The New Haven reported that gross revenues for the year 1936 were $78,867,149, an increase of $7,775,812 or 10.9 per cent over the previous year.

Freight revenue showed an increase of $4,025,914, or 9.9 per cent, while passenger revenue gained $2,887,931, or 13.1 per cent.

Operating expenses for the year amounted to $58,414,779 or an increase of $6,000,356 or 1.4 per cent, due in part to severe weather and flood conditions in the early part of 1936.

Additional maintenance expense also increased costs due to added traffic. In addition, 1935 expenses included approximately $500,000, covering credit adjustment due to a Supreme Court decision on the former retirement act.

That this promising position of the railroad was being continually strengthened was indicated in the net income of $511,821 for December, the highest for any month since 1931.

The Maine Central Railroad reported that 1936 revenues rose 6.93 per cent compared with 1935, though the year ended with a deficit of $83,615.

Operating revenues in 1936 were $12,222,116; in 1935, $11,430,500. Operating expenses in 1936 were $9,251,713; in 1935, $8,406,890. Largest items in the expense, it reported, were due to the flood. Taxes also showed an increase of nearly $200,000, "due mainly to the railroad retirement act and the social security act."

December revenues were 17.77 per cent better than those of the corresponding month of 1935, the road said.

Speed Marks Move for New Tax Inquiry

Hurley Proposal Hurried Through Various Stages to Executive Session

Chamber Favors

Joins Taxpayers' Association in Favoring Naming New Commission

Gov. Charles F. Hurley's legislative whips went into top gear today as the House Ways and Means Committee conducted a brief public hearing on his special message requesting a special commission to study Massachusetts tax structure and report on possible changes and economies. Within three days the Governor's pet measure has thus been introduced, heard and referred to executive session.

By virtue of this speed and show of gubernatorial strength, State House observers were predicting today that the measure would be passed, the commission named and functioning before another week has passed.

Chamber Indorses

The Boston Chamber of Commerce joined the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations in favoring immediate creation of the commission. Senator William A. Davenport, chairman of the 1936 special commission on taxation and expenditures, the work of which the federation deemed a complete failure, constituted the only opposition. The Governor's office failed to send a representative to support the Governor's proposal.

J. Sidney Stone, chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on state taxation and expenditures, announced: "The Chamber favors without reservation the Governor's recommendation."

Little Point

"There would be little point in creating a commission, if it were to go into taxation questions alone," Mr. Stone declared. "Judging by the experience of recent years, such a restricted study results in proposals for new taxes or revision of existing laws with no regard for the more fundamental question of whether more tax revenues are actually needed. The chief merit of the Governor's recommendation is that it recognizes that expenditures and taxes are inseparable."

Pointing to the need of retrenchment the Chamber representative said governmental costs in Massachusetts now approximate $400,000,000 annually, or more than $1,000,000 per day. The property tax for 1936 totaled $228,000,000, $22,000,000 higher than in 1929.

"With few exceptions," he added, "Massachusetts is now tapping all available sources of tax revenues, and at rates which are higher than those in most other states."

Reached Limit

"Massachusetts has reached the limit in the burden of taxation which it can safely impose upon the citizens of this State."

Yet, Mr. Stone pointed out, the pressure for additional expenditures continues unabated, as is readily seen in this list of legislation for additional expenditures.

Norman MacDonald, executive director of the federation, announced he was authorized to withdraw the federation's commission bill in favor of the Governor's proposal to establish a seven-man commission with broad powers to investigate the cost of government.

Not Unreasonable

Mr. MacDonald insisted it was not the purpose of the federation to seek "unreasonably and improperly to limit the expenditures for government," but rather to determine what functions are necessary and what are unnecessary.

The functions of government, he argued, have not been adequately surveyed since the reorganization of the state service and the consolidation of its more than 100 departments and boards into 20 departments more than 15 years ago.

"The time has come," he said, "to determine what should be done for government in Massachusetts. Only then can we determine an equitable distribution of the burden of taxation."

Most Troublesome

The federation director deemed the proposal to limit real estate taxation to not more than $25 per $1000 as "the most troublesome proposal now before us."

"No one has yet given the facts behind this proposal," he averred. "The revenue loss to the cities and towns would be up to $60,000,000. Probably economy cannot save $60,000,000, at least at the outset. Thus a $25 tax limit would lead to new taxation."

Mr. MacDonald said this problem is one of those which should be thoroughly studied by the proposed commission.

Doomed to Failure

He urged the ways and means committee not to be influenced by "the failure of the commission in 1936." "Committee members," he said, "will recognize the latter commission was doomed to failure before it got under way."

Mr. MacDonald charged that one committee member admitted his and other appointments were arranged by Governor Curley to stall the committee activity during the political campaign.

The only opponent, Senator Davenport, pointed that since 1927 special study commissions have been in almost continuous session without producing results. During that time, $50,000 was spent for investigation, he said.

"I hope to save the State $15,000 by blocking this new commission," he announced. "This study was pro-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

New Hampshire Awaits Snow To Aid Winter Sports Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 28—Thousands of Granite Staters are hoping for a good fall of snow that will make possible the carrying out of the balance of an ambitious winter sports program in the State. According to the program, carnivals and contests are scheduled for practically every week end, until April 18, when Harvard and Dartmouth are slated to hold their slalom meet at Tuckerman's ravine on the side of Mt. Washington where "Old Man Winter" continues to hold forth.

Several hotels that had opened for the winter season have now closed for the want of snow. But many more are awaiting good skiing conditions which they are sure will come sooner or later and when it does they believe that the thousands of skiers who have been waiting patiently will do nothing else but ski while the conditions permit.

Industrial Loans

Interest in New Hampshire centers around the bill providing for state loans to industries in the State that need such assistance and which can give employment, reducing the need for direct relief to individuals if such assistance is granted to the industry.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy is extremely interested in seeing this measure enacted, for he believes such loans would be of permanent benefit.

Those interested in the move point out that a majority of New Hampshire's working people are employed in industry and that a majority of the industries of the State are small, employing less than a hundred workers each. Many of these industries are reported to produce products for which there is a good market, but the manufacturer, by reason of his small capital, is unable to expand to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Boston Retail Leader Finds More Room at Top Than Ever

"Most of our young people have been brought up to be employees, and as a result, the nation today stands woefully in need of potential employers," P. A. O'Connell, member of the advisory board of the State Department of Education and president of E. T. Slattery Company, said last night in an address on "The Business Man Looks at the Schools" at the annual dinner of the Home and School Association, held at the Girls' Latin School.

"In the final analysis," continued Mr. O'Connell, "this is the crux of the unemployment problem—the reason why so many people are still out of work. We are depending upon one person to furnish the imagination, initiative and resourcefulness which at least 10 others lack. This ratio of brains to brawn is too small to meet the demands of the new age in which changes come so quickly and practically all the opportunities presented require intelligent thinking.

"In the old days, when most production was a matter of hand labor, there was little difficulty in finding work for everyone. The schools felt no special need to train the great majority of pupils to think for themselves and the proportion of boys who were trained by their parents for positions of leadership was sufficient. Now, however, with machines rapidly taking the place of hand labor, thousands are idle because too few of the present generation have the imagination, initiative and ability to start new enterprises.

"It seems silly to talk about curbing labor-saving machinery in order to conserve employment, when in reality what is needed is a generation of young men and women capable of developing and exploiting the usefulness of these machines.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Masque of Kings," by Maxwell Anderson. Fifth in the series of plays presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Featuring Henry Hull, Margo, Dudley Digges and Pauline Frederick. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"And Now Good-bye," comedy by Philip Howard, dramatized from James Hilton's novel. Starring Philip Merivale, assisted by Marguerite Churchill, Richie Ling, Hilda Plowright and others. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson and others. 8:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Gladys Swarthout and Fred MacMurray in "Champagne Waltz." Stage: Ray Noble and orchestra with "Rainbow Room" revue. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—William Powell and Myrna Loy in "After the Thin Man." Orpheum: 9:29 a. m. Both theaters: 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5, 7:30, 10:05.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"One in a Million," featuring Sonja Henie. Fenway: 1:15, 4:15, 7:12, 10:10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also George Arliss in "Man of Affairs." Fenway: 12, 3, 5:54, 8:55. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

MODERN—"The Plainsman," starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 11:23 a. m., 2:24, 5:10, 9:44. Also "Stowaway," with Shirley Temple. 9:30 a. m., 1:04, 4:38, 8:12.

Radio Programs

On Page 11

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "As You Like It." Directed by Dr. Paul Zinner. 1, 3:20, 5, 7:20, 9:40. "What the Parrot Said." 2:40, 6:40, 9:05.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Man I Marry," featuring Michael Whalen, Doris Nolan, Nigel Bruce, Cliff Edwards and "Ezzets" Gallagher. 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "Rembrandt," with Charles Laughton. 2, 5, 8:05.

TREMONT—"Second Wife," with Walter Abel and Gertrude Michael. 8:50, 10:56 a. m., 1:02, 3:35, 6:08, 8:41. Also "Runaway Queen," with Anna Nagle and Cedric Hardwicke. 9:48, 11:54 a. m., 2:16, 4:48, 7:22, 9:58.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Logging Along," "The Chesapeake Retriever," "Oklahoma As Is," "Wonder Spots of America," "Gifts in Rhythm," latest newsreels, and other shorts.

UPTOWN—Charles Laughton in "Rembrandt." 1, 4:10, 7:30, 10:30. Also "Banjo on My Knee," with Barbara Stanwyck. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple in "Stowaway." Also "Our Relations," with Laurel and Hardy.

BOSTON—"Flying Hostess," with William Gargan and Judith Barrett. 10:58 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. Stage: "Mardi Gras," a musical comedy revue.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

MEMORIAL — "Great Guy," featuring James Cagney. 10:30 a. m., 12:36, 2:35, 4:35, 6:35, 8:30. Preview tonight 10 p. m. of "Rainbow on the River," with Bobby Breen.

UNIVERSITY—"Love on the Run," with Joan Crawford and Clark Gable. 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Down the Stretch," with Patricia Ellis. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

EXETER—"Mr. Cinderella," with Jack Haley and Betty Furness. 1:55, 4:50, 7:50. Also "Tarzan Escapes," with J. Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. 3:10, 6:05, 9:05.

Music

JORDAN HALL — Pianoforte recital by Etienne Amyot. 8:30.

Other Events

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Bradford Washburn on "Over the Roof of the Continent." Illustrated. Huntington Hall. 8.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Anna Louise Strong on "The New Soviet Democracy." 40 Beacon Street. 6:30.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE—C. F. Fraser on "France's Popular Front." Music. 885 Columbus Avenue. 8.

Tomorrow

SYMPHONY HALL — Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. Jascha Heifetz, soloist. 3:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Ancient Glass" guidance tour by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

CURRENT EVENTS LECTURE — Eunice Harriet Avery on "Interpretations of World Affairs." For benefit of Children's Hospital. Hotel Statler. 10:00.

Metropolitan Opera Promises 'Ring' Cycle for Boston Visit

Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" will open on April 1 the 10-day Boston season of the Metropolitan Opera Association. The entire "Ring des Nibelungen" will also be given. And by way of novelty, Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Coq d'Or," with Lily Pons dancing as well as singing the principal role.

Emphasis is thus laid on the German wing of the company, which by general consent is at present its strongest section. "Tristan" was given here last year, with Mme. Flagstad; but the four operas of the "Ring" cycle have not been heard in a single season in Boston since the visit of the traveling German company shortly after the war.

The principal members of the Metropolitan's galaxy of Wagnerian stars will be heard: Flagstad, Rethberg, Branzell, Melchior, Schorr and List. Artur Bodanzky will conduct these operas.

The season will not be all Wagner, however. There will be eight other bills. Interest centers in "Coq d'Or." It was formerly the custom at the Metropolitan to give this opera with dancers for the miming, and the singers grouped round the edge of the stage. This year the cast will undertake the dancing. Miss Pons has been taking long course of instruction to prepare her for this added task.

Other popular singers will appear in the French and Italian operas. Rosa Ponselle will sing in "Traviata" and "Cavalleria," Lawrence Tibbett in "Pagliacci," "Traviata" and "Les Contes d'Hoffmann." Other operas will be "Trovatore," "Lucia," "Hänsel and Gretel" and "Faust."

As H. Wendell Endicott, president of the Boston Opera Association, commented last night, the repertory has been arranged with the hope that in the main it will meet with the approval of the opera-loving public. It is necessary, first, to plan a season that will win public support and satisfy the guarantors, without whom there could be no Metropolitan opera season. It is therefore impossible, he pointed out, to select a repertory composed entirely either of novelties, or of old standard operas. The committee has tried to make a selection that will please as many people as possible.

The full repertory follows:

"Tristan and Isolde"—Thursday, April 1. Flagstad, Branzell, Melchior, Huehn, List. Conductor, Bodanzky.

"Le Coq d'Or and "Pagliacci"—Friday, April 2. Pons, Doe, Mussue, Pinza, Burke, Carron, Tibbett. Conductor, Papi.

"Das Rheingold"—Saturday afternoon, April 3. Manski, Branzell, Doe, Maison, Schorr, List. Conductor, Bodanzky.

"Il Trovatore"—Saturday evening, April 3. Rethberg, Castagna, Martinelli, Morelli, Pinza. Conductor, Papi.

"Die Walküre"—Monday, April 5. Rethberg, Flagstad, Branzell, Melchior, Schorr, List. Conductor, Bodanzky.

"La Traviata" — Tuesday, April 6. Ponselle, Votipka, Crooks, Tibbett, Bada. Conductor, Panizza.

"Siegfried"—Wednesday evening, April 7. Flagstad, Branzell, Andreva, Melchior, Schorr, List. Conductor, Bodanzky.

"Les Contes D'Hoffmann" — Thursday afternoon, April 8. Andreva, Swarthout, Burke, Petina, Maison, Tibbett, Bada. Conductor, Abravanel.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" — Thursday evening, April 8. Pons, Jagel, Morelli, Pinza, Maesue. Conductor, Papi.

"Götterdämmerung"—Friday, April 9. Flagstad, Manski, Banzell, Melchior, Schorr, List. Conductor, Bodanzky.

"Hänsel and Gretel" and Ballet—Saturday afternoon, April 10. Jessner, Mario, Manski, Doe, Habich. Conductor, Riedel. Also: "Cavalleria Rusticana," Ponselle, Petina, Jagel, Morelli. Conductor, Papi.

"Faust"—Saturday evening, April 10. Jepson, Petina, Bourskaya, Crooks, Cehanovsky, Pinza, Conductor, Pelletier.

Radio 'Hams' Busy In Flooded Areas

Boston radio listeners with receivers extending below the radiocast band may, by turning to the portion of the dial marked "aviation, police and amateurs," hear how for the second time in a year the "hams" or amateur radio operators have become a valuable link between the flooded area and the outside world.

These amateurs, or "hams," are heard on the band of frequencies extending from 1716 to 2000 kilocycles, or wavelengths of 175-150 meters, and also on 3900-4000 kilocycles, or 80 meters. Most of them will be heard on "phone" or voice, as these are some of the amateur bands where they are allowed to use voice transmission.

The Federal Communication Commission has helped in the present crisis by asking that "hams" in the 160 and 80-meter bands living outside the flooded area stay off these bands so that "hams" in the flooded area can be heard free of interference.

A visit to a Boston "ham," James Donovan, W1YK, brought a hint of the volume and character of the "traffic" proceeding out of the stricken area. "W9SCK, W9SXK, W9SCK calling and standing by. Can get your message to Louisville. Can get your message to Louisville." This indicated that a "9" (a "ham" living in Texas) is in communication with a Louisville amateur and is asking for messages from other listening hams that he may either relay or to contact someone to whom he may give a message that he has already received from Louisville.

A turn of the dial and one came across this message: "New Albany, motor launch arrive this evening for Salvation Army service." Another flip of the wrist and you hear "at Evansville, meet C. and E. I. train from Chicago at 3:05 p. m., at Evansville, at Evansville, two nurses arriving for service."

Community Fund At $1,394,521.62

The first $1,000,000 mark was passed late last night as the 1937 Community Fund Campaign for Greater Boston pushed on toward the $4,160,000 goal. By noon today, reports at the luncheon for workers in the drive, at the Boston City Club, showed that the total had reached $1,394,521.62.

Largest gift during the past 24 hours was reported to be $17,000, from an anonymous supporter.

Seated at the head table at today's luncheon were: Alexander Wheeler, chairman of the speakers' bureau; Mrs. Natalie W. Linderholm, extension secretary of the Family Welfare Society; Elwyn G. Preston, treasurer of S. S Pierce Company; Robert H. Holt, chairman of the metropolitan division; Stuart O. Rand, chairman of the industry and finance division; George Willard Smith, president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company; Arthur O'Keeffe, vice-president of First National Stores; Dr. Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of Boston public schools; Robert Cutler, general chairman; Dr. C. Gordon Brownville of Tremont Temple, who gave the address for the day; Edward Dana, president of the Boston Elevated; Mrs. Edward H. Rugg, president of the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs; S. H. Fessenden, special gifts division; S. H. Wolcott, chairman of special gifts division; Miss Rachael Warner, president of the Junior League; Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company; James H. Lowell, senior vice-chairman of the districts division; A. H. Marchant, advertising director of the Boston Post, and Otto F. Bradley, executive director.

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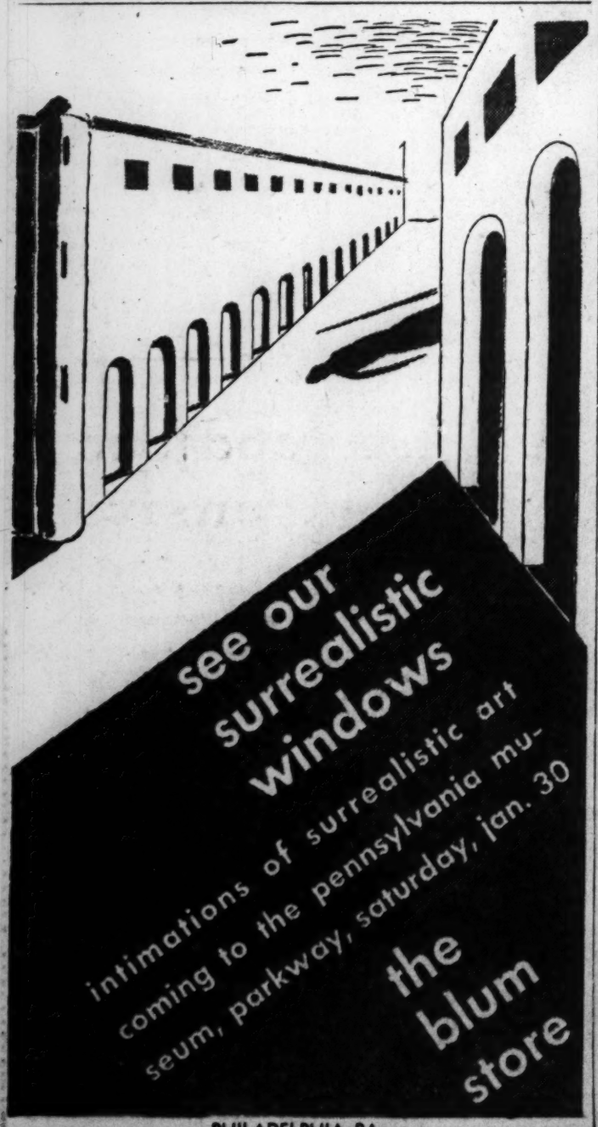
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What's Going On in the Arts

Beethoven's Cello Sonatas

At 5:30 yesterday afternoon, at Paine Hall, Harvard University, Yves Chardon, cellist, and Frederic Tillotson, pianist, embarked upon a complete performance of the five sonatas that Beethoven wrote for their two instruments. By dinner time they had disposed of the youthful F major (Op. 5, No. 1) and the late and genial C major (Op. 102, No. 1). When, after dinner, players and audience reconvened, the by no means immature G minor (Op. 5, No. 2), which Dragonetti once astounded the composer by playing on the doublebass, reopened the proceedings, followed by the D major (Op. 102, No. 2), with its austere and remarkably unprepossessing fugato, and, finally, the justly popular A major (Op. 69).

As is evident, the order followed was not chronological but one in which the succession of keys fell very neatly into the "cycle of fifths," an order, moreover, which furnished very pleasing contrast and permitted the concert to end with the most graceful of the sonatas instead of with the forbidding D major, thus sending the audience home in the best of possible spirits. A bold and sagacious bit of program-making, this.

The performance, as a whole, was clear, intelligent, agile. Mr. Chardon's playing was uniformly sensitive, free from inappropriate sentimental orgies, pure in tone and intonation; Mr. Tillotson's, equally clearly grasped and thoughtful, was less sensitively controlled in execution. Between the two was unanimity in all save, at times, tempo; the pianist tending, for example, to slow down his adagios to a standstill, and the cellist attempting, on the contrary, to inject a little movement into their measures.

There is much virtue in such programs as this. They prove the old frantic insistence on "variety" a fallacy. They give an opportunity to become absorbed in a single composer and a single aspect of his work. The mind is permitted to confine itself to a narrow area of the musical domain, and may (and does) penetrate deeper in comprehension and appreciation.

Beethoven's cello sonatas are not among his greatest achievements—though they contain much that is admirable and that ranks very high in his ouput—but without knowing them, and knowing them all, one's knowledge of Beethoven is incomplete and distorted. There is much more Beethoven that we need to hear, and almost never can—chamber music other than the trios and quartets. Meanwhile, much thanks to Messrs. Chardon and Tillotson.

A very large audience applauded them with the utmost cordiality.

S. S.

Jascha Heifetz
Soloist at This Week's Concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra

Beacon Hill Art Shows

A number of small exhibitions and one or two of more ambitious size may be seen on Beacon Hill during these later days of the month. The Twentieth Century Club at 3 Joy Street plays host to two painters, Earl G. Manning and Anna C. Michaels.

Mr. Manning has apparently taken brush and colors along during some travels in Europe, and made record of many of the spots which captured his fancy. Many a New Englander has thus held forth in the course of his travels, and returned with a folio full of joyous records of his journey.

Anna C. Michaels holds to a definite water color style based on a carefully patterned handling of the scenery she portrays. She has been schooled to interpret the landscape in terms of a number of carefully indicated planes. The direction of these planes is emphasized, while many accessory details are ignored entirely. It is really an abstraction of the landscape which in its conciseness and firm design holds its own. The method is agreeable in two or three pitcures, but it grows repetitious as one carries on and on to its neighbors. The color holds to a neutral gray, tinctured with warm or cool tones. The tendency seems to be to hold literally to a set palette. The Michaels water colors make an attractive display, notwithstanding.

At the Boston City Club, Ashburton Place entrance, there are to be seen pictures of New England and Nova Scotia painted by Robert Grady. This painter works in both oil and aquarelle and seems to enjoy making little depictions of idyllic scenes, of quiet, tranquilizing retreats.

At the Athenaeum there is an entertaining and informing exhibition of prints of Boston 100 years ago. Bostonians who are sensitive to the topographic changes which occur in the city, under our very eyes, will appreciate how continuous the change has been in the course of a century. The downtown district especially proves surprising, with residences and branching trees serenely situated on the spots which contain our busy shops, and which bustle with traffic in these days. Enough remains of the earlier architecture in the Beacon Hill neighborhood for us to recognize the general architectural characteristics of the city, so much more uniform, so much more dignified in style. A hundred years of industrialism and machinery have brought hasty and unharmonious construction. —— D. A.

New Dances by Hans Wiener

Next Saturday afternoon in Pioneer Hall in the Y. W. C. A. Building on Stuart street, Hans Wiener and his group will present for the Music Lovers Club some of the new dances he is to give in February in the Students Dance Recital Series at the Washington Irving High School, New York.

Among them is an "Architectural Suite" for the group, in three parts: Line Drawing, Dimensional Fugue, Contemporary Square Dance. The music for this suite was composed by Ruth Culbertson, pianist.

Another is a solo for Mr. Wiener, "Three Dances of Progression," music by De Falla. A third is "Turnstyle," for the group, with music composed especially for it by Leona Tompkins.

The choregraphy is by Hans Wiener and costumes by Katrine Hooper.

Other more familiar pieces on this program will be "Bydlo," from "Pictures at an Exhibition" (Moussorgsky-Ravel), by the men's group; "Emmeleia," music by Brilhart Chapman, and the fairy ballet, "The Princess and the Frog King," music by Adam, both for group. M. L.

Unicameral Council Urged in Springfield

(Continued from Page 9)

upper board. The public choice of its City Council exactly reversed itself in 1931, electing a Board of Aldermen, with but one exception, entirely from the Democratic ranks, while the Republicans retained control of the Common Council by the close majority of 10 to 8.

Four years ago, in contrast to the national trend, the Republicans were returned to the City Council again in a landslide which gave them complete control. This situation continued unchanged two years ago.

Leadership Need

Sensing a threat, however, to re-election this year from a Democratic party which has been inspired by its success in the national election, success even in Springfield, Republican party leaders in the City Council believe that their party's victory this fall depends upon presenting to the electorate a promise of vigorous leadership toward new accomplishments in government. Not something new merely for the sake of the satisfaction it gives, but because the broader requirements of city government are hindered and handicapped by the existing machinery of municipal legislation.

Efforts to modernize the charter in the past have not been encouraging. Failure of such attempts leads many to assert the current effort is futile.

On three occasions charter revision received the same inception that is sought now, the indorsement of a committee representing distinguished citizens who have served in the municipal government. After a thorough study, each committee wholeheartedly advocated reorganization of the City Council into a single chamber, only to be rebuffed by inaction of the City Council concerning the recommendations, or, in one instance, defeated by a confusing vote on a referendum.

Incidents Occur

Three incidents have occurred during the present administration, however, that demonstrate the temper of the City Council toward changes.

Through the City Property Committee—a council committee which has charge of all public buildings, formerly including construction, maintenance and operation of school buildings—the City Council returned to the School Committee the authority to operate its own buildings.

When the city government organized 85 years ago, the City Council acquired control of school buildings in entirety, although there are serious doubts that such was the intent of the charter and an admission of its impropriety was made on several occasions while the School Committee contended periodically that it should be master in its own house. Under the former system, the School Department occupied its buildings as a tenant lacking even the bargaining power of threatening to break the lease.

Committee Co-operated

Flanked by a drive of the School Committee to regain its school building control, which aroused public opinion by the report of an inspection of buildings which members of the School Committee conducted, disclosing improper care, the City Property Committee co-operated by devising a plan of reorganization of school building administration which retained responsibility for the construction of new buildings and their maintenance within the soope of the Department of Public Buildings. School building operation, that is the janitorial service, heating, snow removal, became a function entirely of the School Department, controlled by the School Committee.

With the indorsement of the City Property Committee and the School Committee, this long-sought, significant change passed the City Council with surprising ease and was authorized officially by the Legislature.

In the second instance, the City Council and Mayor Henry Martens acted together to bring the Water Department into closer supervision and harmony with the general administration of municipal departments.

Had Been Exempted

The Water Department, acting in the belief it was practically a distinct branch of government because it is not dependent directly upon tax funds, had been exempted from submitting a detailed budget to the City Council that would subject it to the budget control to which all other departments adhere.

Demanding an itemized budget, the City Council refused to elect a member of the Water Commission until assured the department budget would be submitted as desired. Mayor Martens finally forced the issue by exercising his budget authority to insist upon schedules in detail from the Water Department. These were not received, however, until the controversy was aired before Theodore N. Waddell, state director of accounts in the State Department of Taxation, who upheld an opinion of the city solicitor that instructed the Water Department to prepare its budget as directed by the Mayor.

Having as a future objective the creation of a metropolitan district, furnishing water for all cities and towns bordering Springfield, the Water Department officials opposed stubbornly the determination to have the department conform to the practices of the city government from which it obtained its very being.

Rejected Budget

Finally, the City Council last year, for the first time in the city's history, rejected a budget of the Mayor and imposed a general 5 per cent cut in the appropriations as submitted, thereby extending the pay reductions for municipal employees into the fourth year.

The step was taken despite tremendous pressure and unprecedented lobbying by municipal employees, who boast in Springfield of a sure-fire voting strength of 10,000 voters. Unfortunately, the action was voted under the political guise of reducing budget totals rather than specific items. Accordingly, the year ended with some departments able to use substantial unexpended balances in partial reimbursement of the pay cut while others, whose budgets appeared to be a more honest picture of the actual needs of the department, had no reserves on which to draw.

In the Water Department, evidence of budget padding, which in the first year of budget control could not be wiped out wholly, appeared conclusive when the department accumulated a sufficient balance at the end of the year to repay the entire amount deducted for the last six months of the year, based on a 10 per cent reduction to meet the budget cut of the City Council.

Objections Raised

Allegations of danger in a unicameral system, expressed by its opponents, are that the conduct of municipal affairs will be prey to hasty, ill-conceived proposals, and that there will be inadequate check on "railroading" what mature judgment might reject.

With full respect for this precautionary requirement, proponents of the unicameral system reply that the single chamber would retain the requirement of unanimous consent for passage of financial measures and ordinances, which embody the principal matters of government, at their first reading, while the safeguards of an ever-present difference of opinion and comment of the press, which in Springfield always has been given access to City Council sessions, both formal and informal, will remain as alert and active guardians of good government.

Progress of city business in the past two years has been cluttered frequently with instances of the inefficiency of a system which requires passage of matters by two groups of men with many individual opinions and prejudices.

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Inquiry Tax

(Continued from Page 9)

posed only for one purpose, to prevent equitable distribution of the tax burden. Real estate and tangible property," he argued, "are bearing the tax burden, while intangible wealth is paying nothing toward financing the increased cost of government."

Senator Davenport included a verbal attack on Mr. McDonald in his statements before the committee. He charged that Mr. McDonald failed to fulfill his duties as a member of the 1936 commission.

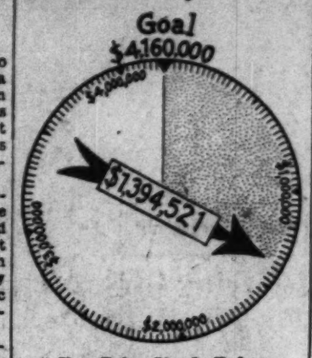
The Senator said he had recommended Mr. MacDonald's appointment to the Commission and "I want to say that at that time I felt him to be one of the broadest-minded, most liberal and far-sighted men of ability that I knew. I am sorry that his environment has altered and changed that ability."

The Federation, he said, wanted $75,000 for a permanent study commission last year and "if they had their way it would be a million dollars before they got through. I licked that and I take great satisfaction in having done so."

U. S. Buys Relief Eggs

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Federal Government bought more than 140,000 dozens of eggs in Chicago New York and Ohio markets yesterday, reports received by the Mercantile Exchange stated. The eggs will be distributed through relief channels, and the bulk was understood to be earmarked for flood areas. It was reported some eggs bought here will be sent to Flint, Mich.

Community Fund



How Drive Stands Today

Public Support Of Auto Law To Aid Safety Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 28—When the man behind the wheel stops depreciating the law and thereby shows that he is behind the move for vigorous law enforcement and cleaner courts, then Connecticut will be able to cope with its mounting highway casualties, according to Connecticut judges and attorneys writing in the current issue of the state publication, Connecticut Safety.

The leading article in the publication was written by Chief Justice William M. Maltbie of the Supreme Court of Errors. He urged public understanding and appreciation of highway regulations which he declared "are enacted to avoid recurring situations which experience reveals are the causes of accidents." These laws are not passed, he said, to "hamper the individual," as the public commonly misconstrues motor regulations.

Understanding Urged

"An understanding and appreciation of the purposes of motor regulations is equally important to the court and police officers," said Justice Maltbie.

"Sometimes obedience to the laws seems a useless subservience to constituted authority," the article continued. "But obedience inculcates a habit which will be to the great advantage of the operator and, perhaps of more consequence, sets an example for others which encourages a safety complex.

"My plea is for an understanding and appreciation of the purposes of motor-vehicle regulation, since a study of successful methods of accident prevention reveals the outstanding element is a firm, fair and impartial enforcement of traffic regulations."

Firm Enforcement Urged

As for the courts, they were urged by Arthur M. Brown, state's attorney for New London county, to adopt a firm attitude in the enforcement of regulations when accosted by persons of wealth, social standing or political influence.

"To as great an extent as possible," said Mr. Brown, "it must be brought home to every person who drives that it is a worthwhile privilege he enjoys, but that such privilege carries with it a corresponding responsibility to exercise judgment that no injury or damage to person or property shall result from his actions."

Leader

(Continued from Page 9)

"The age has passed when hard work alone will assure success or even a living. A larger proportion of our children must train to be leaders. The day they step out of school they must be ready to take far more responsibility then you or I had to take in our time, else there will be no place for them at all.

"It is no longer a simple matter to begin at the bottom and work up, for the bottom rungs of the ladder are already overcrowded with those who can go no further. If our children are to find places in business or professional life, they must be trained to think better than a machine. If they are to enjoy any degree of economic security, they must be equipped potentially for advancement to the higher positions of responsibility.

"Recognizing these facts, it behooves us to see that the young men and women are so trained that they acquire adaptability and resourcefulness. They must learn to use the ability which they have to fill the needs which they find."

Yale Assistant Named Secretary to Trotsky

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28 (AP)—Bernard Wolfe, assistant to R. R. R. Brooks, economics instructor at Yale, has been selected as personal secretary to Leon Trotsky, exiled Russian leader, now in Mexico, it was disclosed here today. Mr. Wolfe, who has already left to assume his new duties, was notified of his selection by the Committee for the Defense of Trotsky, a New York group. He is a resident of New Haven.

Here and There In Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Having heard that spring is on its way (if not already with us!) reminds us that "in the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to . . ." and so on. All of which brings us to the subject of jewelry, engagement rings and such. Now the purchase of jewelry is really an exciting experience, especially when it's to be a really fine piece. And it calls for decisions which are (or at least they should be) based on facts. Unfortunately, however, consumer knowledge of jewelry isn't exactly what you'd call extensive. Realizing this fact the Boston Better Business Bureau, Inc., has put out a little booklet called "Facts You Should Know About Jewelry," which consists of a dozen pages of information that's well worth while. Its aim is twofold: To assist the consumer in buying jewelry, protecting her from possible pitfalls . . . and also to co-operate in establishing a common ground upon which both the retailer and the customer could meet. And for easy reading it has been divided into sections which take care of where to buy jewelry, how jewelry is described, and how to take care of it. Alluring offers, "bait advertising," and the various ways to discover that "All that glitters is not gold" are discussed, and the booklet ends up with a paragraph on the importance of dealing with only reliable concerns in making your purchases. If you'd like a copy of this booklet, you may have one by writing the Boston Better Business Bureau, 80 Summer street. Incidentally there is also an interesting booklet on the subject of furs that might be enlightening.

* * *

Seems Just Like Picking Up Money

Speaking of jewelry reminds us that we recently walked into Reagan, Kipp's Tremont Street shop, and came out just $1.50 richer than when we went in. Which is reversing the order. We sold some old gold. And not much either. There was an old ring that was minus the stone, a bit of broken chain, and a couple of tiny buttons. All of which were worthless to us as they floated around our dresser drawer for years; so why keep them when we could so easily exchange them for cash with which we could really do something? You've probably just as much, and perhaps more, in the way of broken-down pieces of gold and silver around your home that you can turn into cash. All you have to do is take them in. They are weighed, and then you're told what they're worth. You'll probably be pleasantly surprised.

* * *

Bag and Shoes In Close Harmony

You are no doubt already familiar with C. Crawford Hollidge's Deb-Mode shoe salon with its outstanding styles in footwear. Now the shop also includes handbags as well. You can select your Deb-Mode footwear, and then select your handbag to match or harmonize . . . right at the same sitting. Up on the fourth floor.

* * *

Nighties That Spell Style in Capitals

Have you seen those nighties at Slattery's that look for all the world like shirtwaists . . . what with their trim little high necks, turndown lace collars and sort of lace vestee front? They're a cute combination of lace plus tailoring. Pure satin. In tearose or an interesting shade called cloud blue. For $3.

* * *

Stocking Savings That Make History

We have an ex-roommate who now lives in Tela, Honduras. Her trips to the States aren't frequent by any means . . . but we dare say there isn't a stocking in her wardrobe that isn't marked "Jays," just as when she lived right in town. Because we do a lot of her shopping for her, and we are requested to take advantage of the savings on the specials Jays have on their hosiery every now and then. Just by way of illustration, on the six pairs of stockings we sent her yesterday, she saved $3. Her pet three-thread, crepe chiffon stockings were selling for only 90 cents!

* * *

Stock Up on Gloves; Your Big Opportunity

Gloves . . . what woman ever had enough gloves? Especially when she can have them for $1.45; not that that's the regular price by any means. They're no less than Mark Cross's, and are ordinarily priced at much more, but Chandler's buyer happened in on a special buy, and is passing it on to you. Slip ons, short ones, long ones, with and without cuffs, bracelet straps and button trimming. In navy blue, black, brown, green, English tan and gray. Even with the demand there ought to be a few pairs left for you even now. J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aquitania	Jan. 29	Cherbourg	Feb. 4	Jan. 28, 8:00 pm	Jan. 29, 8:00 am
Amer. Merchant	Jan. 30	Plymouth	Feb. 8	Jan. 30, 1:00 pm	Jan. 30, 8:00 pm
†Amer. Shipper	Jan. 30	Liverpool	Feb. 8	Jan. 30, 8:00 pm	Jan. 30, 8:00 am
Bremen	Feb. 2 (mid.)	Cherbourg	Feb. 8	Feb. 2, 1:00 pm	Feb. 2, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm
Santa Barbara	New York Jan. 29	Jan. 29, 1:00 pm	Jan. 29, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Asama Maru	San Francisco Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Empress of Canada	Victoria Feb. 26	Feb. 15, 4:00 pm	Feb. 15, 7:30 pm

First-class mail for Australia is dispatched via London, taking 38 to 40 days for delivery. There is no second-class mail.

†Great Britain and North Ireland only

Boston Protests New Bidding Plan On Federal Ships

Uncle Sam, at the end of the World War, found himself the owner of countless ocean-going vessels—the emergency "bridge of ships"—and he didn't know what to do with them. So he established new trade routes throughout the world, many of them giving a needed service to industry and business. Mail carrying contracts were granted to help pay the cost of operations.

But Uncle Sam does not like to operate ship lines that his nephews and nieces ought to be managing. So he puts the federal-owned lines "on the market" once a year, asking all interested to bid for the privilege of managing the services. To appeal to local initiative the lines have been offered only to bidders in the locality where they had been managed the previous year.

Now comes a new federal set-up. The Maritime Commission, which absorbed the old Shipping Board Bureau, proposes to do away with geographical limitations on those who might wish to bid for operating an established steamship line.

Shipping Men Disagree

Today shipping men are talking over the pros and cons of the whole situation. New England doesn't like it. Shipping men in Boston are financially unable to compete with New York groups in biding for control of shipping lines, they say. The plan of the Maritime Commission to advertise for bids not later than Feb. 1, which would put all the American flag lines "on the market" for anybody along the entire Atlantic seacoast to go after, is now rousing increacing opposition among shipping men in New England.

Letters were sent today to all New England Senators and Representatives in Washington, urging adoption of a plan to retain geographical restrictions in accepting offers to operate the lines. The letters also contained a copy of a letter sent yesterday to H. A. Wiley, chairman of the Maritime Commission, by attorneys for Philip F. King and Eliot Ware of Boston. That letter points out that Boston has already lost management of one federal-owned line,—the Yankee Line—the very name of which symbolizes New England.

Yankee Line Cited

The Yankee Line, once managed by a Boston shipping company, was consolidated with the American Hampton Roads and the Oriole Lines in the midst of a world-wide depression, Mr. King charges. The New England group of shipping men, headed by Mr. King and Mr. Ware, sought, a year ago, to secure federal backing for an all-New England line to Europe. Today they frankly charge that the loss of the management of the Yankee Line to New England "was and is contrary to the intent of the law as expressed in Sections 7 and 5 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 and reaffirmed in Section 705 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936."

Under the consolidation, control of the Yankee Line was shifted from Boston to Norfolk, Mr. King said today. The group he heads writes Mr. Wiley that "the commission will be derelict in its duty if it fails to restore the control of the Yankee Line to New England interests or permits any interests outside of New England to bid for the charter of the American Republics Line."

The latter is a freight service operating between Buenos Aires and Boston, under management of a Boston shipping company.

Racket Threats

(Continued from Page 9)

police have no authority to interfere.

Runners are employed who take bets from men and women interested in betting on the races, while agents for taking bets also frequent taverns, restaurants and newsrooms. Whereas it is no easy task for a squad of 12 men to handle these scores of ticket sellers and bet takers, they have enjoyed a marked degree of success in slowing down their activities. While local police have no jurisdiction outside of the city limits, the numerous raids made by the state police on booking establishments in Worcester County in the past month has prevented those bookies who left the city from getting much satisfaction out of the manner in which they stepped beyond the reach of Mayor Sullivan.

Definite Result

However, the war to date has accomplished one very definite result in gambling suppression. Slot machine operators have not had the hardihood to attempt to resume business. Prior to Mayor Sullivan's induction into office last October it was estimated that about 500 machines were in play and that they netted the operators over half a million dollars annually.

Mayor Sullivan says he has no illusions concerning the difficulties that lie ahead in his fight against the gambling interests. But he is determined to keep after every person conderned sufficiently so that former huge profits enjoyed by racketeers will be cut so much that it will prove impractical for them to stay in business.

We PLAN TRIPS Everywhere
12 Day Cuba, Jamaica, Honduras $120
Florida $52.50; Nassau-Havana $90
Bermuda $65, Havana $65, Nassau $70
Miami-Jamaica-Haiti-Havana $125
EUROPE NEXT SUMMER
Free Vagabond Cruise Folder
ARNOLD TOURS
334 Clarendon St., Boston
Kenmore 6000

The Marvel of Perfect Tone Balance—The New Baldwin Built

Acrosonic Piano
"America's Finest Console Piano"
BALDWIN
150 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Old Hulks in Boston Harbor Still Clutter Up Waterfront

Some 48 hulks of once-stately windjammers that carried the house flag of New England merchants to all the Seven Seas, today clutter up sections of the waterfront of Boston harbor despite repeated inroads of shipwreckers employed to break up and remove the wrecks.

Though substantial progress has been made since 1931, when the Boston Port Authority launched its program to clean the port of abandoned, unsightly wrecks—120 hulks having been broken up and removed—there are still 48 scattered along the harbor and its tributaries. Cost of ridding the port of these last remaining hulks is estimated by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works at $88,000.

Bills Introduced

Bills have been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature, calling for appropriations totaling $35,000 with which to take another substantial bite out of the remainder of the abandoned hulls, some of which have been left on the water's edge so long that identity has been completely lost.

More than $125,000 has been spent on this work since it was first started and practically all of it went for wages. When the waterlogged ribs of some of the finest vessels of their day were "reclaimed" from harbor mud and water, they were piled up on shore and the upper part of the hulls furnished fuel for many a needy family in East Boston, Chelsea and adjacent communities during the past two winters.

Every old hulk in the port would have been disposed of by now if appropriations had been made as requested, Ricchard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Port Authority, declared today. Two bills were introduced in the Legislature last year, but failed to pass, he said.

Cleaning up the harbor proved a bigger job than was anticipated, and particularly along Condor street, on the East Boston waterfront, where about 80 hulks were removed or broken up. Contracts were let for removal of certain hulls and upon completion of the job, it was found that others were beneath those that had been visible. Whole tiers of abandoned and rotting hulks were piled up in that "graveyard of ships."

New contracts were let and the other craft taken out of the sea they once proudly breasted on voyages to distant lands and ports with queer names. Today because of a thorough job of wreck clearing, there is a sandy bathing beach along Condor street, between the Boston Sand & Gravel Company's property and the East Boston Pottery Works. Along the area about Border and Condor streets, in East Boston, where the waters of Chelsea creek find an outlet to the sea, 40 other hulks have been eliminated.

Eleven hulks are still in the mud of the East Boston harbor front; 10 on the Chelsea banks of Chelsea Creek; 10 in Town River, Quincy; five in the Neponset River; four on the East Boston shores of Chelsea Creek; four on the Reserve Channel of South Boston and—believe it or not—one on the Atlantic avenue waterfront. This is the tug Waterhouse at the foot of Hanover street.

Lies in the Mud

At the Federal Dock Company property in East Boston, the old steamer City of Bangor lies ignominously in the mud, tilted crazily to starboard, her heyday in the once popular run from Boston to ports "down East" having long since passed along with the horse and buggy days. Disposal of this eyesore in the harbor will cost about $5000, it is estimated, and the least expensive method will be to have divers put temporary patches on the hull and have it towed to sea for sinking to a permanent resting place, in opinion of port officials.

Near the Meridan Street Bridge lie three old hulks of four and five-stickers that once moved large quantities of lumber, coal and general cargo along the coast. The Jennie Flood Kreger, the Augusta W. Snow and the Horace A. Stone, known the entire length of the Atlantic seaboard, are all resting there, dismasted, and partially broken up by beach combers and residents of the district in search of fuel. Last use made of the Horace A. Stone was service as a showboat at Providence. Planks, timbers and spars were pried loose and carted away last summer, to be prepared for the kitchen stove by generous amount of hand sawing and splitting.

Old piers, too, are gradually being demolished, thus removing the source of much loose debris that floats about the harbor obstructing navigation. The Lyon, DuPuy Pier at London and Summer streets, East Boston, which collapsed a few years ago, is now being removed, following persuasive efforts of the Port Authority to have all such structures eliminated.

Once the old wrecks are gone, there will be no similar problem facing a future generation, for a law has been placed on the general statute books of the State forbidding the abandoning or beaching of vessels on the shores of Boston harbor without a permit. Permits are only granted by the Department of Public Works and must be backed up by a bond that will assure disposition of the craft after the purpose of beaching it has been fulfilled.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

meet this market. It is believed that the state loans to these industries would serve the purpose and thereby provide jobs.

* * *

Cutting State Costs

The Governor is also seeking to reduce the expense of maintaining and operating state automobiles. He has sent out a letter to the head of each department calling attention to the high cost of automobile transportation. A request is made in the letter that the expense be reduced. A questionnaire is sent with the letter asking what employees have state cars assigned to them and which ones use their own cars in state business and the amount that private owners received from the state during 1936 for the use of their cars. Furthermore, it is asked if state-owned cars are used for pleasure or private business.

* * *

The first big industry that Amoskeag Industries, Inc., located in the plant it took over from the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company —the Pacific Mills—is now employing 1500 people. This is the number it stated it would employ in its Manchester unit when operations were in full force. As soon as a few more pieces of machinery are ready for operation a few more hands will be employed.

New Liquor Bills

New liquor bills filed in the House would provide a 10-cent tax on each pint sold in state stores, issuance of limited on-sale permits for use during the summer months, from May 15 to Nov. 15, with these license holders given the right to dispense liquor and beer until midnight weekdays and from noon until midnight Sundays, the abolishment of law requiring payment of a $2 tax on each barrel of beer, the distribution of one half of the receipts from beer and liquor permits and license fees to cities and towns that dispense liquor.

* * *

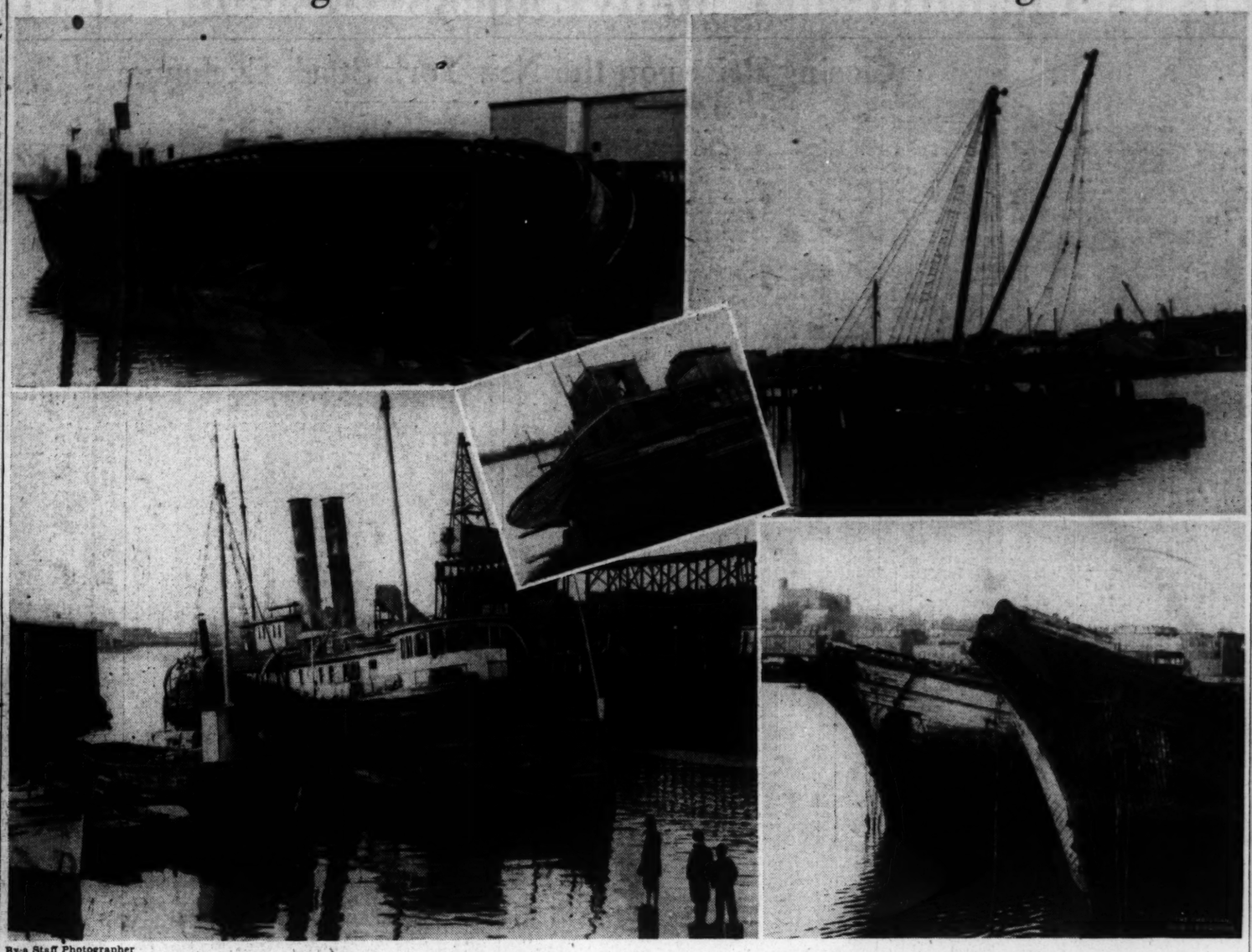
Berlin is in a peculiar situation. Proudly the city built a 65-meter ski jump—one of the largest in the world—only to find as the work progressed that the site of the jump was actually in the adjoining town of Milan. Milan has no objection to the acquisition of the land by Berlin, so a bill is now before the New Hampshire House of Representatives providing for the transfer of this piece of land for recreational purposes.

N. E. Council Staff Changes

Daniel Rochford of Medford former Boston newspaper man and director of publicity and recreational advertising of the New England Council, has resigned to join the editorial staff of Time magazine in New York city, it was announced by the council today.

Mr. Rochford's duties have been taken over by Wallace Dickson, who will be in charge of publicity, and Rufus C. Maddux, who will have charge of recreational advertising activities and the administration of the $100,000 fund made available by the six New England states.

Awaiting Funds to Remove Them From Path of Progress



By a Staff Photographer

Upper—Shipwreck at Foot of Hanover Street, Boston
Inset—Wreck of Old Craft in Town River, Quincy
Lower—City of Bangor at Federal Dock, East Boston

Upper—Abandoned Barge in Chelsea Creek
Lower—Old Hulks at Meridian Street Bridge

Need of Vermont Prison Reforms Urged in Report

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Additional employment for prisoners and establishment of a full-time parole-probation plan to improve Vermont's prison system was recommended today by the Prison Industries Reorganization Administration.

Terming the present Vermont probation and parole service "distinctly inadequate," the administration recommended:

1. Employment of five or six full-time probation or parole officers to replace part-time officers.
2. A director of probation and parole to be employed by the public welfare commissioner to supervise field work.
3. Establishing the Governor's unofficial advisory board as a permanent organization.

In the report, made at the request of former Gov. Charles M. Smith, and submitted to Senator Warren R. Austin, Burlington, the administration also said 45 per cent of prisoners at Windsor were "absolutely idle last spring due to abandonment of a shoe contract which is most unlikely to be resumed." It recommended:

1. Enactment of legislation providing a state-use market and control of the sale, exchange and distribution of prison-made goods on the open market.
2. A revolving fund of $50,000 for installing and operating industries in the prison.
3. Appointment of a qualified industrial superintendent to organize state-use shops and develop state-use markets.
4. Additional employment for men who do not require maximum-security housing by establishing camps for either road or forestry work.

The administration, in its report to President Roosevelt, said the recomendations called for construction of one new industrial building and one or two camps for road or forestry work.

Better Personnel In Office Sought

Better government personnel is urged in the current campaign of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, which has been conducting a drive to arouse public opinion to demand an end to the spoils system, and has urged voters "to begin in earnest to enlist, train and reward public servants skilled in managing our common concerns."

Behind the Microphone

The Ohio valley flood situation has had the unprecedented effect of causing many radio stations in the neighborhood of the inundated area to forget chain affiliations and band together in a co-operative network.

It produced the first 24-hour radiocast since the memorable all-night session of the Democratic National Convention of 1932, when stations of the Columbia, the National, the Mutual and other smaller groups joined facilities.

Many listeners heard the appeal for aid by Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky radiocast through WHAS, Louisville, from the guardhouse of the Frankfort prison, where he had directed rescue work, liberating 2700 imprisoned men.

For the first time major stations played a police radio function by relaying direct personal messages to relief workers, police and flood craft.

For the first time, too, commercial radiocasters and amateurs were brought together in a co-ordinated program. The larger radiocasters, who have had a tendency to look down on the low-powered amateur stations, found them useful as their own wire lines and power circuits began to go out. For many of the amateurs were set up to transmit on battery power as they realized the nature of the oncoming flood.

The Federal Commission also ordered amateur traffic to cease on certain bands, so that "hams" in the flood area could reach the outside world.

WHAS, Louisville, and WKRC, Cincinnati, key stations of Columbia in the flooded area, were supplemented by WBBM, Chicago, which set up wire circuits to clear all Coast Guard, Red Cross and other official flood messages.

* * *

The flood incidentally has created a peculiar situation for Kate Smith's Command Appearance hero-awards given in her Band Wagon program, Thursdays, WEEI, at 8 p. m. Devoted to honoring outstanding heroic feats each week, Miss Smith has canceled the awards for several weeks and is giving the money to the Red Cross. Her decision was made because of the obvious fact that hourly there are so many heroic deeds in the flooded area that it would be manifestly impossible to award or even check the degree of heroism involved.

* * *

Richard Bonelli is another artist who has just joined the "operas in English" fraternity.

"Opera in this country should be sung in English," he declares. "Almost every European country gives operas in its own language, so why shouldn't we? There are excellent English translations for many of the great works that could be used to popularize opera among the American rank and file.

"Although I prefer to sing an opera in its original language, there is no valid reason why a capable translation shouldn't be just as effective. A capable translation, however, requires the services of a thorough student of English, a thorough student of Italian, German or whatever the original language may be; and a singer or conductor to preside over the collaboration and see that everything is lined up properly. It's a difficult ensemble to get together but some day I hope to tackle the job.

"The movies, with their vast resources and all-inclusive appeal, could also do a great deal toward improving America's appreciation of serious music. With their unequalled facilities for staging and producing, they could do more to make America 'music conscious' than any other single medium I can think of."

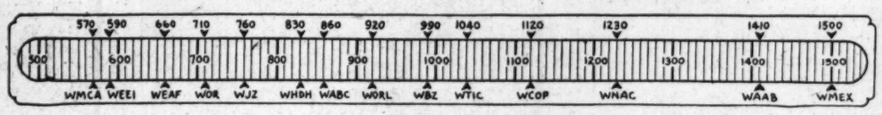
* * *

Jack Benny and Mary Livingstone are to take a holiday from comedy and join the parade of movie stars to the mike in the "Radio Theater" dramatic period on CBS, Mondays, announced by Cecil B. DeMille, well-known film director. On Monday, Feb. 15, at 9 p. m., eastern time they will be heard in Brewster's Millions," the amusing story of the young man who had to give away a million dollars to meet the term of a will.

* * *

The contract of Boake Carter, news commentator, has been renewed for another year, beginning Feb. 22, Philco has announced. This will mark Mr. Carter's fifth year of sponsorship and seventh year of commentation on the air. A. D. H.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Talks on flood control	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15 "All Hands on Deck"	"Rhythm Makers": talk	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 "All Hands on Deck"	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board; variety	"Sweethearts of the Air"	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 Clyde Barrie, baritone	orchestra; soloist	Earl Lawrence; organ	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; mpsic; sketch	"Musical Roundup": record	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew" sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	Lyda Roberti; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa": sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Vocal Varieties": chorus	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30 Alexander Woollcott	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Helen Traubel; orchestra	Museum of Fine Arts talk
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Jerry Cooper, baritone	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
8:00 "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith;	Roy Shield's Revue: 'When the	Rudy Vallee's Hour: Edith	Symphony Orchestra, Leon
8:15 Henry Youngman, comedian; vocal trios; Jack Miller's Orchestra	Floods Came": sketch	Barrett and Brian Aherne; Eddie Green; Robert Edmond Jones; Percy Grainger	Barzin, conductor
8:30	"Sweetest Love Songs Ever Sung": soloists; orchestra		Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
8:45			Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:00 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Lanny Ross presents Show	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Norsemen Quartet	Boat: Mary Small's Juvenile	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:30 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	America's Town Meeting:	Revue; Jackie Coogan; soloists; orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:45 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	"How Can Industry and		Local sport program
10:00 "Your Adventure," with	Labor Solve Their Problems?"; forum discussions	Music Hall with Bing Crosby;	Local sport program
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	NBC Jamboree: popular variety program	Bob Burns; Victor McLaglen; Josephine Tumminis;	Local sport program
10:30 Dramatized news		Rosalind Marquis; orchestra	Local sport program
10:45 Dramatized news			Lew Conrad's Orchestra
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	"Musical Revue"
11:15 Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc"	Bruins-Rangers game	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:45 Isham Jones's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": talk; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, baritone.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Appreciation Hour; symphony orchestra and dramatizations; Walter Damrosch, conductor.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Library of Congress Musicale; Roth Quartet; Beryl Rubinstein.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild sketch; Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer."

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Singing Lady's Musical Plays.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ford Bond, narrator; Mario Cozzi, baritone; organ; orchestra.

7:30 WNAC, Bill Cunningham, sport comment.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

7:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "Problems of American Agriculture."

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lucille Manners, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Cesare Sodero Directs; soloists; chorus; orchestra.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; western pioneer sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Hal Kemp's Orchestra; soloists; Rhythm Singers; chorus.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time"; Frank Munn, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Universal Rhythm"; orchestra; chorus and soloists.

9:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The World of Poetry."

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; Fred MacMurray, master of ceremonies; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Twin Stars"; Victor Moore and Helen Broderick; Buddy Rogers and his orchestra.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Impressions"; concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; speaker.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter" sketch.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Varsity Show: college variety program; John Held Jr., master of ceremonies.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Losses Plentiful and Many Stocks Hesitant; Steels Advance

Commodity and Money Markets

Steel Stocks Up Sharply But Rest Of Market Uneven

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—A spectacular run-up in steel stocks brightened today's market picture.

Gains of 1 to 5 points at the best were registered for the favorites, but losers were plentiful and many issues decidedly hesitant.

Both U. S. Steel and Bethlehem, the former hitting 93 and the latter 81¼, reached their peak levels for the past six years or longer. Many other new highs were achieved in an early burst of buying that put the ticker tape behind for a while.

Oils Higher

Oils, rubbers and specialties participated in the climb. Offerings were more conspicuous in the afternoon and extreme gains were reduced in numerous cases. The volume was restricted near the final hour. Transfers were around 2,600,000 shares.

Brokers attributed the selective forward spring partly to lessening of flood and strike tension and to the relief rehabilitation demands in the inundated areas will spur heavy industry to an unusual expansion.

Besides the two steel bellwethers, outstanding advances were scored by Gulf States, Crucible, National, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Ludlum, Central Foundry, American Rolling Mill, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Barnsdall, Indian Refining, Houston Oil, du Pont, Libby-Owens, Anchor Cap, Certain-Teed, Boeing, Deere and Distillers Corp.

Utilities and rails were inclined to mark time. A fair amount of improvement was shown by General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Paramount, Douglas Aircraft, Loew's, Congoleum and Gillette.

Westinghouse Lower

Backward were Westinghouse, American Can, Johns-Manville, Pennsylvania, Western Union, Kennecott, Anaconda, North American and Pennsylvania.

Aiding rallying forces was the settlement of the Libby-Owens labor controversy with prospects some of the automobile manufacturers will get much-needed supplies of glass soon.

Helpful also were estimates of only moderate water damage to factories in the Ohio River valley. While retail business has been hard hit, it was thought losses to the greater number of plants would include principally those occasioned by suspension of activities during the inundation and necessary clean-up work.

Steels continued to reflect last year's earnings in this field and forecasts of a highly profitable 1937. Oils were again in the limelight on expanding consumption. Earnings in 1936 of Standard of New Jersey were figured by analysts at just under $4 a share, which would be the best since 1929.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 28, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumat	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
8.05	Bos & Albany	144½	144½	144½	144½
5.00	Bos Elevated	66½	66½	66½	66½
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	29½	29½	29½	29¼
..	Bos & Me pr pf	38½	38	38	38½
..	Bos & Me st A pf	15¾	14¾	14¾	15¼
..	Bos & Me st B pf	17	16½	16½	16½
64	Bos Pers Prop	16½	16½	16½	16½
..	Copper Range	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
6.00	East Gas & F pf	68	68	68	67
4.50	East Gas&F pr pf	76¾	76	76	77½
..	East Mass St Ry	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
..	East Mass SR pf B	14½	14	14½	14
..	East Mass pf	49	47½	49	49
..	Eastern SS	11	10¾	11	10½
8.00	Edison Elec	158¼	157½	158¼	157½
1.90b	Employer's Group	23¾	23½	23½	23½
2.50a	First Nat Stores	49	48¾	48¾	49
.65a	General Capital	44¾	44¾	44¾	45¾
..	Hecla Gld	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
..	Isle Royale	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
..	Maine Cent	12	12	12	11
..	Maine Cent pf	37½	37½	37½	36
1.50a	Mergenthaler	53¾	53¼	53¾	53¾
..	Nat Fire Ins	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¼
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	137½	137	137	137
..	North Butte	1	98c	98c	1
3.50a	Old Colony	25	24	25	24
..	Quincy Min	8	8	8	8½
.80b	Reece But H	25½	25½	25½	25½
.40	Shawmut Assoc	15¾	15⅝	15¾	15¾
1.00	Un Twist Drill	26	26	26	26½
..	Unit Gas	12¾	12½	12¾	11¾
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	96½	95¾	96½	95¾
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	45	44⅞	45	45½
..	Utah Apex	5	4¾	4¾	4⅝
..	Utah M & T	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
..	Warren Bros	11½	11¼	11½	11¾
..	Warren S D	40	40	40	38

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	23¾	26¼
Do 6% pf	109	..
Do 7% pf	137	..
Brock G & L	8¼	9¾
Central Me Powr 6% pf	89	93
Do 7% pf	99	103
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6% pf	99	103
Conn Lt & Powr	70	74
Conn Powr	65½	68½
East Util Assoc	32	34
Do convert	7¼	8½
Fall Riv G Wks	20½	23½
Fitchburg G & El	48¼	52¼
Green Mt. Powr pf	90	94
Hartford Elec	67½	70½
Haverhill Elec	38	43
Haverhill Gas	16	18½
Holyoke Wat Powr	308	..
Lawrence G & L	42	45
Lowell Elec	54	59
Lynn Gas & Elec	96	101
Mass Powr & Lt pf	26¼	28¾
Mass Util Asso pf	32¾	35¾
N E G & El 5½% pf	53	56
N E Powr Assoc	87	91
N E Powr Co pf	130	135
N E Pub Serv	4¼	5¼
N E Pub Serv 7% pr ln	72	76
Do 6% pr ln	64	68
Do 7% pf	30½	33½
Do 6% pf	26½	29½
No Bos Lt Prop	41	..
Do pf	81	..
Providence Gas	11¾	13¼
hPub Serv of N H 6% pf	107	110
R I Pub Serv pf	31¾	34¾
Rockland Lt & Powr	12¾	14¾
Springfield Gas	14½	16½
Twin States G&E pr pf	100	104
West Mass Cos	35	38

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York			12:15	Net
	Open	High	Low	p.m.	Chg
March	12.79	12.85	12.77	12.82	..
May	12.65	12.68	12.62	12.64	..
July	12.50	12.55	12.48	12.53	..
October	12.08	12.10	12.03	12.07	..
December	11.99	12.07	11.97	12.00	..

	Liverpool				Net
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
January	7.12	7.13	7.12	7.13	+.14
March	7.07	7.11	7.07	7.11	+.16
May	7.04	7.09	7.04	7.08	+.15
July	6.98	7.01	6.98	7.00	+.10

Business Failures Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States declined during the week of Jan. 21, Dun & Bradstreet reported, from a total of 186 to 163. The aggregate in the corresponding week a year ago was 246.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1937 High	1937 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 28	Last Jan. 27
67	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	64⅝	64½	64½	64
18⅝	18	Adams Express (.55b)	18	17½	17⅝	17¼
26	26	Adams Millis (1¼b)	26	26	26	..
36	34	Addressograph (1)	34½	34⅛	34⅛	33½
4¾	3½	Advance Rumely	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
80¼	75	Air Reduction (1f)	78¾	78	75	75¼
15½	14⅜	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
4¾	4	Alleghany Corp (h)	4½	4	4⅛	4⅛
48½	43¾	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	47¾	46¼	46¾	47
47¼	42¼	Alleghany pr pf (h)	46	46	46	43
38⅝	36½	Allegheny Steel (1.60)	37¾	37½	37½	37½
138½	225	Allied Chem (6)	235½	233	233	234¾
33½	30⅜	Allied Mills (½b)	31	30½	30⅞	31
17¾	16½	Allied Stores	17½	16¾	17⅛	16¾
84¾	82	Allied Stores pf (5)	81	81	81	81
83½	76	Allis Chalmers (1½f)	80	79	79	79¾
37	30½	Alpha Port Cem	38⅝	38	38½	37¼
8¼	4½	Amal Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
110½	101	Amerada (2)	107½	107½	107½	107½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	95	95	95	95¼
41⅝	38⅝	Am Bank Note (1f)	39½	38⅞	38⅝	39½
71⅝	69	Am Brake B¾P (2f)	71	70¼	70¼	69
121	112	Am Can (4f)	112	109¾	110	112½
84½	56	Am Car & Fdry	63½	63	63¼	61¾
96½	93¼	Am Car & F pf	96½	95½	96½	95½
80	72	Am Chain (1b)	75½	75	75	75
16⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	16¼	15	15	15
28¾	26⅜	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	27¾	27	27½	27
33⅜	29¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	32⅜	32	32	..
99	96½	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	98	98	98	..
13¼	8¼	Am Encaustic T	13⅜	13	13	13½
17	13	Am European	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	12½	12	12	12½
58¼	49	Am & For Pow 6	56½	55½	55½	53⅝
38½	20¼	Am&For Pow 2pf	33	33	33	35
20½	18	Am2Hawaiian (1)	19¾	19	19¾	18¾
9¼	6½	Am Hide & L	8½	8	8	8½
48½	27½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	42¾	43⅜	43⅜	42¼
51¼	47	Am Home Pr (2.40f)	50½	50	50	49½
..	2½	Am Ice	4	3¾	3¾	3⅜
25¾	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	25½	24½	24½	25
16	13⅝	Am International (.40b)	15	15	15	15
50½	43	Am Locomotive	50	49	49	49⅞
119	114	Am Loco pf (3)	119	119	119	118½
13⅝	11⅜	Am Mach & Met (.60)	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12⅛
65¾	50¼	Am Metal	60¼	59¾	59¾	59
16½	11⅞	Am Power & Lt	14¼	13¾	13¾	14⅜
72½	67¼	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	68	68	68	68
87⅛	79	Am PL 6% pf (6)	83½	81	81	82¼
28	24⅞	Am Radiator (.60f)	28¼	27⅝	28	28
35¾	33¼	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	35	34⅛	34½	33⅞
34¾	32	Am Safety Razor (2f)	33½	33½	33½	..
98⅝	90½	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	91¾	90	90	91⅞
154	154	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	154	154	154	..
107	105	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106½	106	106½	106
67½	63¾	Am Snuff (3f)	67	66	66	67
73¼	59⅛	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	69¼	67¾	68	61¾
26⅛	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	26⅞	25¾	25⅞	25⅝
56⅞	53	Am Sugar Ref (2)	53½	53¼	53½	53
25⅞	23⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	25½	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
187	181¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	184	183½	183½	183½
98¼	93¾	Am Tobacco (6)	99¾	99	99	98½
99¼	95¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	99¾	99½	99½	99¼
18⅜	16½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	17⅜	17½	17½	17½
29¾	25¼	Am Wat W & (.40b)	26¾	26¼	26¼	26¾
14⅜	9⅜	Am Woolen	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13⅝
79	64	Am Woolen pf (4)	76	74⅜	74⅝	75¼
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
9¾	6¾	Am Wr P pf (h)	8⅞	7½	8	8¼
9	6⅝	Am Zinc Lead & S	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
57½	52⅝	Anaconda Cop (1f)	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	53⅜
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.60)	24	23⅜	23⅝	23
107½	105¾	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	108¼	107½	108¼	107½
37½	30½	Andes Copper	32½	32¼	32½	31½
9	8½	A P W Paper	9¾	9¾	9¾	9
45½	41	Archer Daniels (2f)	44	43	44	43
10⅛	7	Armour Ill (b15c)	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
90½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	88	88	88	89
63¼	59½	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	63⅞	63¾	63¾	63¾
32	17¾	Artloom Corp	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
68⅝	19⅛	Asso Dry Goods	20	19⅝	19⅝	19½
101	101	Asso Dry G 1pf (6g)	101	101	101	..
75⅝	69½	Atchison T&SF (2b)	73⅜	72	72	73¼
103	101¼	Atchison pf (5)	102	101½	102	101¼
48⅝	44¼	Atl Coast Line (1b)	45½	44¾	44¾	44½
35⅞	30⅛	Atl Refining (1f)	34¾	34⅜	34½	34
85	72¼	Atlas Powder (2f)	83	83	83	81½
18¼	16	Atlas Tack (1)	17⅝	15⅜	15⅜	..
33	30	Auburn Auto	31½	31	31	31
8¾	7½	Austin Nichols	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
45	39¼	Austin Nichols A	43½	43½	43½	42½
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp Del	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8¼
10½	8	Baldwin Loco (h)	9¾	9½	9½	9⅜
8⅞	7¼	Baldwin Asd (h)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8
93½	88½	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	95½	93½	95⅛	93¼
23¾	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	22¼	21¾	21⅞	21¾
38¼	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	100⅜	100½	100⅜	106
106½	103	Bangor & A pf	104	104	104	103
32	25¾	Barker Bros	..	29¼	29¼	29
34½	26⅛	Barnsdall A (10b)	34	32¾	32¾	32½
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18⅛
113	112	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	114	113	114	..
27½	25	Beatrice Cream (1)	26½	25⅞	25⅞	26
107	101¾	Beatrice Cr pf 5ww	103¾	102¾	102¾	103
14¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13⅞
28¼	25	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	27½	27	27⅛	26¾
23¾	22	Beneficial Ind Ln (45g)	22½	22	22½	22½
58	57	Best & Co (2½g)	58	57½	57½	57
80	73	Beth Steel (1½b)	81¾	78	80¾	77⅞
20	18¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19⅜	19¼	19¼	18⅞
127⅞	125	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	126	125⅞	126	125¾
38	33¼	Black & Decker (¾)	37½	36¾	37½	35½
26⅜	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80)	25½	24¾	25¾	24½
37¾	35⅜	Boeing Airplane	39	37½	38½	36⅞
45	41	Bohn Alum & B (3)	43⅞	43½	43⅞	43¾
93	88	Bon Ami A (4)	92	92	92	91¼
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	27⅞	27½	27⅝	27
80¾	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	80	79⅞	79⅞	80
9¾	8½	Boston & Maine	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
4½	3⅜	Botany A pf (h)	..	..	..	3⅜
20¾	16¾	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	20	19½	19⅝	19¼
58¾	49	Briggs Mfg (2f)	55¼	54⅜	55	55½
57½	51¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	48⅛	48	48	..
49¾	48	Bristol Myers (2.40f)	48½	45⅜	46½	46¼
47	42½	Brooklyn Man T (4)	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
8	6¾	Brooklyn Queens	8	8	8	7
52¾	48½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50	50	50	49½
50	48	Brown Shoe (3)	48¼	48	48	48¼
24½	20¼	Brunswick Balke	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	22¼
25	20	Bucyrus Erie	24	23½	23¾	23¼
23¼	20	Bucyrus E pf (3¾g)	115½	114	114	114½
115	110	Budd Mfg	113½	112¾	112¾	13
14⅜	12¼	Budd Wheel (.20b)	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
11¼	9½	Budd Wheel (¼b)	42¾	41½	41½	41⅞
45¼	34⅜	Bullard (¼b)	57	57	56½	57
58	51	Bulova Watch	34	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
35	31⅜	Burroughs Add (.60f)	34	33⅜	33⅝	10⅝
11⅞	10¼	Bush Term (h)	11⅜	10¾	11¼	..
35	34	Bush Term deb (h)	35	34	35	33
37½	36¼	Bush Term pf ct h	37½	36¼	37½	35½
15¼	14¾	Butler (.60b)	15¼	14¾	14¾	14⅝
30	30½	Butler pf (1½)	..	30½	30⅝	30⅝
6¾	6¼	Butte Cop & Zinc (.05b)	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅝
31½	30¼	Byers	31½	30¼	30¼	31
28¾	28¼	Byron Jackson (1f)	28¾	28¾	28¾	28
48¾	42¾	Calif Packing (2)	46⅜	45½	45¾	46
3¼	2⅜	Callahan Z & L	2⅝	2¾	2¾	..
17⅞	16¼	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	17⅜	16¾	16⅝	17
24½	20⅛	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	24½	21	21	23¾
33⅞	32¼	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	32½	32½	32½	32¾
32⅞	27½	Canada Dry (1.40)	30½	29¾	29¾	29¾
15⅝	14½	Canadian Pacific	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15⅝
16⅛	14½	Capital Admin pf (3)	52	52	52	51½
52¼	51¼	Carriers & Gen (38a)	52	52	52	51¾
8¼	7	Case Thresh (4)	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
163¾	138	Caterpillar Trac (2f)	155¼	154	154	154½
98	85½	Celanese Corp (1½b)	95½	94½	95	93⅝
31½	28⅝	Celotex Corp (1½b)	31½	30⅜	30⅜	31¼
39½	29	Celotex Co	39½	39	39½	38½
16¼	13¾	Celotex Co pf (5g)	79	78⅜	78⅜	..
82½	78¾	Central Aguirre (1½f)	82½	78¾	78¾	..
39¼	34½	Central Foundry	36	35¼	35¼	35½
12¾	8	Central Foundry pf	12⅝	12	12⅛	11¾
38¼	38	Central RR of NJ	38¼	38	38	..
21	19	Cen Violeta Sug	21	19	19	20½
11½	10	Century Ribbon (.10a)	11½	10	11½	11¼
11¾	10½	Century Rib pf (7)	110	110	110	110
68½	67½	Cerro de Pasco (4)	68½	67½	67½	67½
21¾	19½	Certain-Teed	21¾	19½	21	20¼
19¾	16¼	Certain-Teed pf (6)	75¼	73¼	74	74
49½	47¾	*Champion P&F (1)	49½	48¾	48¾	48¼
..	..	Checker Cab Mfg	42	42	42	42¾
44	41	Chesapeake Corp (3)	88 *	88	88	87½
89¾	85	Ches & Ohio (2.80f)	65¼	64½	64½	65
68¾	65	Chic & E Ill pf (h)	11½	10⅜	11½	10⅜
7¼	6⅞	Chi & Gt West (h)	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
3½	2⅜	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼
16¾	13⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½f)	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜
32	30¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	2	2	2½
2½	2	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜
5¾	4¾	Chi Mil & Western (h)	4¼	4	4¼	4
4⅝	3½	Chi & N Western (h)	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
15½	11⅝	Chi & N West pf (h)	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	30
32¼	23	Chi Pneu Tool	2½	2½	2½	2½
2¾	2¼	Chi Rk I & P (h)	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅜
7¾	6¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
8½	6¾	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	..
27⅞	26¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	13	12¾	12¾	20¾
22	20½	Chickasha Cot O	15⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
14½	12½	Childs Company	121	119¾	120½	119¼
124¼	110¾	Chrysler (12b)	30½	29⅝	29⅝	29¼
20¼	18⅞	City Ice & Fuel (2)	86½	85¼	86	86½
88¾	85	City Ice & Fur pf (6½)	34½	34½	34½	..
38¼	32½	Clark Equipment (1.60f)	10⅝	10	10	9⅝
9¾	9	City Stores	111	111	111	111
111	110¾	Cleve El I pf (4½)	38⅞	35¾	35¾	..
37¾	35	Cleve Graph Br (2)	88	87	87	87½
90½	78	Cluett Peabody (3)	130	130	130	130½
133	122½	Coca Cola (2f)	20½	19¾	19⅞	20
21¾	19¾	Colgate-Palm-P (½f)	104½	103	103½	103¼
104½	103	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	61¼	60	61¼	59¾
61¾	56	Collins & Aikman (2f)	29	29	29	..
29	29	Colonial Beacon Oil	46¾	46	46	45¼
47¾	44⅞	Colo Fuel & Iron	26¾	26½	26½	..
28¾	26¾	Colo & So 1pf	18¼	17⅞	18	18
20¾	17¾	Columbia Gas (.40b)	103⅝	103½	103½	104
108	104¼	Columbia G pf A (6)	38½	36⅛	36⅞	37¼
39½	34¾	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	123¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
123¾	117½	Columbian C vtc (4f)	68¼	65¾	65⅝	68¾
69¼	65½	Comm Credit (4f)	77¾	77	77	78½
80¼	75½	Comm Inv Tr (4f)	30⅜	19½	19⅝	20
21¼	18⅛	Comm Solvents (.80f)	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
4⅛	3⅜	Comwith & So	69¼	69	69	69½
75⅝	69⅛	Comwith & S pf (3)	17½	16¾	17⅛	16½
16¾	13¾	Conde Nast pf (h)	40⅝	39¾	40	39¾
41¼	34¼	Congoleum Nairn (1.60f)	1¾	17	17	17
18⅝	17	Consol Cigar	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8½
11	8½	Consol Coal vtc	35	34½	34½	34¼
40¾	35	Consol Coal pf vtc	5¾	5¼	5⅜	5¼
5¾	5	Consol Film Ind	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
18¾	16⅝	Consol Film I pf (2g)	17¾	17¾	17⅞	17¾
47¼	46½	Consol Ed NY (2f)	47¼	46½	64½	46¾
69¼	64¾	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107¾	107¼	107¾	107¾
108	106	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	18¾	16¼	16¼	16½
17½	16	Consol Oil (.80)	9½	9¼	9¼	..
10⅝	9	Consol Rys Cu pf	1	1	1	..
1¾	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	29	28½	28¾	28
27½	26¾	Container A (1.20)	35	33⅜	35	33½
37¾	29¼	Cont Baking A	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
5¼	3	Cont Baking B	63¾	61½	62	63¼
69¼	63	Cont Can (3f)	25¾	24⅝	24⅝	24¾
25⅝	20½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	12⅝	12	12⅛	11¾
42¾	39½	Cont Insurance (1.60)	38¾	38	38	..
3¾	3¾	Cont Motors	44½	44	44	43¾
45¼	42¼	Cont Oil (1f)	30⅝	30½	30½	30¼
32	26¾	Cont Steel (1)	71	70½	70½	70
72¼	63⅝	Corn Exchange (3)	68¾	68¾	68⅝	68½
71¼	67	Corn Products (3f)	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
8	6	Coty	52½	51⅞	52	52
54¾	48	Crane Co	71¼	67	67	66¾
119	119	Crane Co pf (7g)	121	121	121	119
41	37	Cream of Wheat (2f)	38¾	36⅝	36⅝	..
28¾	21¾	Crosley Radio (1¼b)	28¾	25	25¾	24⅞
93	74½	Crown Cork & S (2)	90½	89	89	90¼
47	47	Crown Cork pf xw (2¼3	47¼	47	47¼	..
21⅞	21¾	Crown Zeller vtc	23½	22¾	22¾	23¾
89¾	87	Crucible Steel	88½	87½	87½	87¼
13	12⅞	Crucible Steel pf (4½g)	123	122½	123	123
2¾	2¼	Cuba Co	3¾	3½	3½	..
14⅜	12	Cuban Am Sug	13½	12	12	11¾
42¼	39⅜	Cudahy Packing (2½)	41¾	41½	41⅞	..
20½	18	Curtis Publishing	19¾	19	19¼	19
109¼	101¾	Curtis Pub pf (7)	106¼	103¾	105¾	106
7¾	6½	Curtiss-Wright	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
23¼	19¼	Curtiss-Wright A (.30b)	21⅞	21¼	21¾	21¾
85	85	Cuyamel (2½)	85	85	85	85
87	82	Cutler Hammer (1f)	85	85	85	85
123½	104¾	Deere & Co	119¾	116¾	116¾	118½
17	17	Davega St	17	17	17	..
30½	29¾	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	30½	30½	30½	30
109	106½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	106½	106¼	106½	106¾
29	26½	Deisel W G (1f)	28¼	27	27⅝	26½
83¼	43¼	Del & Hudson	50½	48⅝	48⅝	50
19¾	17½	Del Lack & W	18½	18	18½	18½
9¾	7⅞	Denver R G2pf (h)	8⅝	8

Business and Industry

Financial District Expects the Franc to Fall to Lower Level

Commerce and Finance

Argentina Plans To Buy Railroad For $47,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Rising wheat prices and an expanding export trade have brought prosperity back to Argentina and enabled the Goveroment to champion a railway policy that it has always had in mind but, seldom the cash to carry out.

This is the gradual purchase of the iron roads by the state, within the limits of its financial ability, "to return the management of essential public services to the nation." Such is the description applied by the Government in asking Congress urgently to sanction the purchase of the Cordoba Central Railway for $47,500,000.

Big Foreign Investment

Argentine railways total approximately 25,000 miles, of which only little more than 5000 belong to the State. The remainder, nearly all owned by Britons, represent a foreign investment of $2,000,000,000.

This rail stock has usually been a remunerative investment for the British, though there was a certain disposition during the 1928-29 boom period to sell out to Americans who were then busy throughout South America buying up British nitrates, telephone, electric and other utilities. Patriotic sentiment at the time prevented any such transfer

The Argentines have now let it be known that if anybody is to buy the foreign railroads it is they. They are conscious of their debt to British pioneers who built and operated their lines, but in recent years, harassed by the demands of capital abroad and wage and tariff difficulties at home, they have envied other countries like Chile, whose rail problems have remained completely national in character and therefore been easier to solve. With tremendous foreign capital at stake, it is going to be a slow job for Argentine to buy out foreign owners, but there is confidence that greater part of the compensation as in the present case of the Cordoba Central can be made in peso bonds at a reasonable rate of interest. Argentina's reputation for debt-servicing, the only one among South American powers during the last crisis, is considered sufficient guarantee for this

New Railroad Policy

The Government explained its new railroad policy in a special message to Congress soliciting authorization for the purchase of the Cordoba line at $47,500,000, of which amount $3,500,000 would be payable in cash and $44,000,000 in bonds of 4 per cent interest and 1 per cent amortization.

It is also proposed to purchase rolling stock and stores up to the amount of $2,500,000.

This nationalization, says the Government, "will, without doubt, be the policy of the future, based on basic principles of economy. Railway transport ought not to be subject to other tariffs than those indispensable to provide for the cost of materials and rolling stock and for administration charges, without the addition of charges for interest on capital invested or other profits for investors. This will be the only condition under which the important means of transport represented by the railways can develop their full influence, function with maximum efficiency and create the great volume of wealth they are capable of doing."

Inland Steel 1936 Net Is $12,888,647

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A consolidated net profit in 1936 of $12,888,647 after interest, depreciation, depletion, Federal income taxes and surtax on undistributed earnings is reported by the Inland Steel Company and subsidiaries.

This included profits of the Milcor Steel Company for the second half of last year. The income was equal to $8.59 each on the 1,499,000 shares of capital stock outstanding. In 1935, the consolidated net profit amounted to $9,417,818, or $6.54 each on 1,440,000 shares then outstanding.

The company reported a net profit, after similar deductions, of $3,867,625, for the final quarter of last year, equal to $2.58 each on 1,499,000 shares. This compared with the preceding three months' profit, before surtax on undistributed earnings, of $3,789,199, equal to $2.52 a share. The net profit in the December quarter of 1935 was $2,749,309, or $1.91 each on 1,440,000 shares.

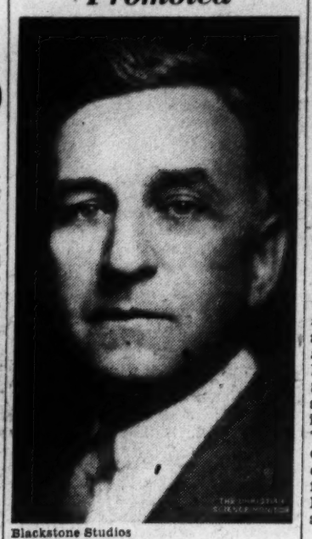
Dutch Indian Loan

AMSTERDAM—The Dutch Indian 3 per cent 150,000,000-guilder conversion loan was largely oversubscribed.

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK
52 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON
INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 1

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Promoted



Blackstone Studios

Edward L. Beck

New Manager of the New York Clearing House, Succeeding Clarence E. Bacon, Retired. Mr. Beck Was Formerly Assistant Manager. Prior to His Joining the Clearing House, Mr. Beck Was Active in Foreign Banking, Being Associated With the Firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., and the Bank of Manhattan Co.

Trust Sponsors Now See No Excuse For Fixed Trusts

WASHINGTON (AP) — Counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission contends that the public lost $65,898,000 of $263,862,000 which it paid into investment trusts sponsored by Ross Beason and associates.

Ceric H. Smith, an associate of Mr. Beason and member of Smith, Burris & Co., securities distributors in Chicago, agreed with figures cited to prove this, but disputed that they showed a "net loss" in the amount alleged.

Testifying in the commissions investment trust investigation, Mr. Smith sharply criticized "fixed" investment trusts, 10 of which were among the 12 trusts sponsored by M. P. Beason and his associates.

"There is no excuse for a fixed trust," he declared. "It is an unsatisfactory medium of investment. Conceding honesty in management and proper trusteeship, there is still no excuse for them."

Officials said that securities in the portfolios of fixed trusts cannot be changed to meet changing economic conditions.

Counsel for the SEC asserted that, of the total the public paid into the 10 fixed trusts and two management trusts sponsored by the Beason group, $97,648,000 was either redeemed or repurchased. Distributions to the trusts' stockholders amounted to $40,294,000, while the value of outstanding assets on Dec. 31, 1935, was $60,020,000.

Mr. Smith testified that $223,167,000 in stocks of the 10 fixed trusts had been sold to the public since 1927, and $40,795,000 in stock of the two management trusts. Of the former, the stock still outstanding on Dec. 31, 1935, had a net asset value of $19,216,000; while the assets of the management trusts had increased to $41,803,000.

Lawrence W. Schmidt, vice-president of the Administrative and Research Corporatoin, which was organized to take over the sponsorship of some of the trusts examined today, concurred in Mr. Smith's views regarding fixed trusts.

Culver Heads Group Of Insurance Firms

NEW YORK (AP) — Bernard M. Culver has been made chief executive officer of Continental Insurance Co., Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co., and other companies affiliated with the American Fore group.

Mr. Culver will continue to use his present title of president, which was made the chief executive position of all the companies by abolition of the office of chairman, which was held by the late Ernest Sturm.

Fidelity Phenix reported total assets as of Dec. 31 were $83,260,111, compared with $69,295,194 at the end of the preceding year. Securities were valued on the basis approved by the National Convention of Insurance Underwriters.

Continental's assets at the last year end, based on "convention" values, were $104,436,414, against $88,173,881 a year previous.

Pacific Gas Rate Cut Effective February 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—New electric rate schedules of Pacific Gas & Electric have been sanctioned by the California Railroad Commission to be effective February 1.

The rates are calculated to reduce Pacific Gas revenues direct by $2,778,000 annually and San Joaquin Light & Power and Midland Counties Public Service by $310,000.

The commission says inquiries into other Pacific Gas & Electric, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph, Southern California Telephone, Coast Counties Gas & Electric, Southern Counties Gas and Southern California Gas rates are continuing.

Sparks-Withington Co.

NEW YORK—Report of Sparks-Withington Co. and Sparton of Canada, Ltd., wholly owned subsidiary (radios, automobile accessories, etc.) for six months ended Dec. 31, 1936, shows profit of $225,491 after ordinary taxes and depreciation, but before federal income taxes, comparing with $46,219 for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1935.

Horn & Hardart Lifts Wages

PHILADELPHIA—Horn & Hardart Baking Co. and Horn & Hardart Co. of New York jointly announce a wage increase of 2 cents an hour for all except salaried employees. The increase will amount to about $400,000 annually for each company.

B. I. S. Develops Important Place In World Finance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The downfall of the Gold Bloc, devaluation of the national currency in France, Switzerland and Holland, must have, in the opinion of many people, an influence on the future of the Bank for International Settlements in Basel.

B. I. S. capital is quoted in Swiss francs which, though now depreciated by 30 per cent, were deemed an impregnable fortress of the gold standard at the time of the establishment of the bank. But the B. I. S. has expressed the value of its assets in ounces of gold corresponding to so many former gold francs. The Swiss franc may vary, these ounces, never. This safeguards the capital of the bank from being affected by the Swiss devaluation. Nor has it suffered from the French and Dutch devaluations.

Convenient Intermediary

As a matter of fact the funds of the bank have increased slightly since last year. On Nov. 30, 1935, the B. I. S. had 27,000,000 gold Swiss francs deposited in the vaults of the Swiss National Bank in Berne, of which 21,600,000 belonged to central banks of other Europeah countries. On Nov. 30, 1936, the B. I. S. declared 40,660,000 new gold francs deposited in gold bars in Berne, out of which 27,000,000 gold francs belong to foreign central banks.

The B. I. S. has developed into one of the most convenient intermediaries between central banks. This advantage is due in part to the fact that its commission on gold transfers is very low. This commission is now 0.03 per cent in France; it is less than 0.01 per cent at the B. I. S. The Basle institution is therefore becoming a sort of gold clearing-house, and for the European central banks, what a national or central bank is for the other banking houses in each country. There is no reason to believe that such an activity is going to diminish or disappear. It fills an actual need.

B. I. S. Has Role to Play

In the case of gold ceasing to be a standard of exchange, the situation would be different. But so far, it is evident that departing from the gold standard really means, for gold bloc countries, devaluation, or revaluation of the gold content of the national currency.

It is not possible to say that either Switzerland or France has departed from gold. Neither franc is fluctuating. They are both devaluated to an invariable level.

Other currencies, the English pound in particular, are fluctuating. But this may not last for ever. And Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, declared in the spring of 1935, that Britain intended to return one day to the gold standard. It seems that gold has not lost its prestige, and that as long as it lasts, the B. I. S. has a role to play and a future ahead.

True enough, it will be argued that the B. I. S. was a pool for reparations. Reparations are paid no more. As long however, as the Dawes and Young loans have not been amortized the Basel instiution is needed. They are guaranteed by 76,000,000 former gold Swiss francs, deposited with the B. I. S. by the German Government, also by a perpetual fund of 43,000,000 francs, deposited by the French Government, and by 1,422,000 francs (Swiss) deposited by France for the Saar.

New Activities

To these must be added that the B. I. S., being the bank of the central banks, affords an opportunity for the governors of national banks to meet and discuss problems. The B. I. S. thus plays a part in the financial world which is very similar to the one played by the Geneva institution in the field of international politics.

It is thus clear that while the original causes (reparations) to which the B. I. S. owes its existence, have dwindled or practically disappeared, that institution has developed new activities—a sort of international gold-clearing house and a meeting ground for international finance—which will probably gradually increase its efficiency in the future.

Cunard White Star Line Traffic Up 25 P. C. in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Cunard White Star Line reports it carried 200,124 passengers in 1936, an increase of 25 per cent over the 157,091 passengers carried in 1935.

During the year the line carried a total of 88,891 passengers to Europe and 87,213 from Europe, representing increases of 26½ per cent and 23 per cent, respectively, over 1935.

In these increased totals the R. M. S. Queen Mary, which entered service on May 27, last, was the principal carrier, her total reaching 42,379 for 14 voyagers.

Cruise travel for 1936 totaled 24,020, representing an increase of 10½ per cent over 1935.

Brunswick Paper & Pulp Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—A large tract of marsh land is being dredged to prepare the industrial site of the Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company's $7,000,000 plant—a modern pulp mill the first unit of which will cost approximately $3,000,000. The Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company is joint subsidiary of the Corporation of Chillicothe, Ohio, and the Scott Tissue Company of Chester, Pennsylvania.

N. C. State University Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's credit was shown to be in sound condition when the council of state sold $225,000 of State University bonds bearing 4 per cent interest at a premium of $5152. The proceeds will be used to match WPA funds in the construction of a physical education building and dormitory at the Chapel Hill unit of the University.

Test of Tripartite Exchange Agreement Seen Coming Soon

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The first important test of the so-called "tripartite" agreement" or association of lame currencies, which originally included the dollar, pound, and franc, and now includes the Swiss and Belgian francs and the Dutch guilder, is expected here to come shortly and there is a rather large body of opinion in New York which expects the franc soon to fall from its present level of about 4.67 cents down to 4.35 cents, or perhaps even lower. At the present level the franc is down about 30 per cent from its predevaluation value. French law permitted devaluation of between 25 and 34 per cent.

It seems evident that the franc depreciation has not carried far enough to satisfy French capitalists who have their funds abroad. It will be remembered that when, in the spring of 1935, the Belgian currency was revalued, the authorities effected the entire devaluation and revaluation in one clear-cut week-end reduction of 28 per cent in the gold value of the belga. So obviously conclusive was this action, despite the fact that the cut was substantially less than the cut which was made in the pound and the dollar, that Belgian capital immediately accepted it as final, and there was a rapid repatriation of Belgian funds.

French Move Inconclusive

The hope was frequently expressed here last summer and early fall that if and when the French franc was devalued, the Paris authorities would be able to make a similarly conclusive move. French law, however, did not give this authority, and instead the franc was allowed to go to an imaginary or managed level between 25 and 34 per cent below its former value, with a stabilization fund set up out of the paper profits of the write-up of the Banque's gold holdings, to speculate in foreign exchange officially. The French Stabilization Fund then guessed that the franc was worth about 4.67 cents (105 francs to the pound) and set out to hold it at this level.

Immediately after the fall of the franc on Sept. 25, 1936, just five years and four days after the Bank of England shut up its gold windows, there was some expectation that a return flow of gold to Paris from London and New York would commence, in accordance with precedent. Predictions were made that as much as $250,000,000 of gold would go out of New York for Paris, just as gold flowed out of New York for London five years earlier.

But the expected outflow did not materialize. French capitalists remained stubborn, and the efforts of the Blum Government to force repatriation were ineffective. The Government had begun in the summer by requiring holders of foreign balances to declare them, and in the fall the return of those balances was demanded, at first at the old parity, then at the new makeshift or stabilization level. Instead, gold continued to flow from Paris to London and New York, and from London to New York. French balances stayed here, where they were not particularly wanted, instead of returning to France, where they were wanted—thus following the immemorial pattern of gold standard movements.

Heavy Gold Influx

For October and November of 1936, the influx of gold into this country, according to Federal Reserve figures, was $290,000,000, and the monetary gold stock of the United States, fed both by this influx and by the output of domestic mines and panhandlers, rose from $10,786,000,000 on Sept. 23 to $11,251,000,000 on Dec. 30 and to $11,317,000,000 on Jan. 20, 1937, or a total increase of $531,000,000 in about four months. The "Inactive Gold Fund," started on Dec. 21, has been accelerating its increase. On Jan. 15 it totaled $79,000,000, having piled up at a little over $3,000,000 a day. Since then it has risen to around $120,000,000, or at a slightly faster rate which, projected for a year, would reach the huge total of $1,100,000,000 annually.

So many changes have been made in recent months that it is somewhat difficult to keep up with the latest rigamarole by which gold comes into the country, but presumably, under the Tri- or Sexpartite Agreement, the gold arrives by somewhat the following operation. Foreigners, eager for dollar credits, sell sterling and franc credits for dollars. To keep francs, in particular, from dropping (i. e., the dollar from rising) the U. S. Treasury (through the Stabilization Fund) buys the sterling and francs. Not wishing to become a permanent or even a temporary holder of a net balance of foreign currency, the Treasury gets the French Stabilization Fund on the phone and sells back the francs for gold. The gold is shipped to the U. S. Treasury, which throws it into the wastebasket (the Inactive Gold Fund). As a result, the French Stabilization Fund is said to be losing gold heavily, while our Fund has a perfect surfeit of the metal.

France Sells Gold Too Cheap

The most obvious remedy for this situation would appear to be a lowering of the present $35 price we pay for gold, or in other words, the high level at which the Treasury continues to stabilize the dollar, which causes it to accumulate foreign exchange. The French are selling us gold too cheap. But for the President, or the Treasury, to lower the $35 price would run into political difficulties. (It is not generally known that under the terms of the Gold Exchange Act the Treasury can price gold anywhere it chooses.)

The only other solution, therefore, is for France to raise its price (i. e., to depress the franc still further), and it looks as though this is likely to be the outcome of the situation. What gold the French Stabilization has left, after the repayment of the £40,000,000 loan to Britain and the unpublished sales of gold to the U. S. Stabilization Fund under the Tripartite Agreement, can then be marked up in value as we marked up our gold in 1934, and the paper profit used to offset a part of one year of the French Government's habitual budget deficit.

New York observers, of course, take no stock in the French Government's protestations that it will not drop the value of the franc. It is the time-honored prerogative of treasuries to protest too much. There is, however, irony in the situation. The French Government unquestionably would like to hold up the value of the franc. The activities of the British Stabilization Fund recently are said to have been largely devoted to holding up the pound sterling as well. Even this Government, by its preoccupation with bank reserves, inficates the same conservatism. There seems good reason to believe that the current Washington Treasury conferences, with their parade of imposing names, are looking toward either helping the French to maintain the status quo or enabling them to let down the franc decorously. All this, however, runs contrary to the general feeling back of modern official dabbling in international exchange, that a huge fund must me maintained by each country as a protection against currency wars. The thought is that each country would like to lower its currency. The fact is that each tries to hold it up until circumstances make the attempt too costly.

Gold Outflow Possible

One possibility of course is that if the franc is allowed to cheapen, either to the present legal limit of 4.35 cents, or lower, French capital might start returning, both from London and from New York. This might produce an outflow of gold from here, which of course would first come out of the fledgling Inactive Gold Fund, and then out of member bank reserves. This could have an unfavorable effect on both our bond and stock markets, and its mere possibility may have contributed to this week's sharp break in both equities and gilt-edged liens.

The return flow of gold to Europe, however, might contribute substantially to a revival of business in France, a continuance of confidence in England, and so, among other things, to that boom in world commodity prices which may have actually started in November and December, and whose abatement this month may have been merely an interruption pending the outcome of the French exchange situation. As often happens, the course of events against which the authorities prepare themselves, may not come off, but another course of events, superficially different but ultimately the same in effect, may take its place. The gold that Washington authorities are so assiduously trying to keep from exciting our own business community into overoptimism may flow out to Europe and, via world markets, react upon our economy to set up quite as much eagerness for commodities as if it had stayed here. The gold standard is somewhat like a football. As Knute Rockne said, "It has a funny shape."

Your Income Tax

This is the third of 32 short articles explaining the federal income tax, prepared by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue.

When to Report Income From Salaries, Wages, Etc.

Of the millions of income-tax returns that are filed annually, the vast majority are from salaried persons and wage earners whose income is derived from personal services.

In general, compensation for personal services should be reported for taxation purposes in the year it is received or unqualifiedly made subject to demand. Compensation credited to the account of or set apart for a taxpayer, without any substantial limitation or restriction, and which may be drawn upon by him at any time, is subject to tax for the year during which so credited or set apart, although not then actually reduced to possession. If the services were rendered during the year 1935, or even prior thereto, but the compensation was not received, or made unqualifiedly subject to demand, by the taxpayer until the year 1936, the entire amount is taxable in the year received, or made unqualifiedly subject to demand, when the taxpayer is reporting on the cash receipts and disbursements basis, which is the basis used by most persons in reporting net income.

The names of all employees to whom payments of $1000 or over a year are made must be reported. The information return should be made on form 1099, accompanied by transmittal form 1096 showing the number of returns filed. These returns should be filed on or before Feb. 15, 1937.

All of the various types of compensation, unless specifically exempt by statute, or exempt by fundamental law, should be included in the taxpayer's return of gross income, such as salaries, wages, fees, commissions, bonuses, tips, honorariums, prizes, awards, retiring allowances for past services, etc. Where services are paid for in whole or in part with something other than money, the fair market value of the thing taken in payment must be included as income. Other items subject to tax are fees received by ministers of the gospel for funerals, baptisms, masses, and like services; executors' fees; directors' fees; federal jury fees; and prizes received in contests of various kinds.

The salaries of federal officers and employees are subject to tax, including the salary of the President of the United States and judges of courts of the United States taking office after the date of enactment of the Revenue Act of 1932, which was June 6, 1932. The salary of the Vice-President of the United States, and the salaries of members of the House of Representatives and the members of the United States Senate are also subject to income tax.

Security Expert Hits Some Types Of Holding Units

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Wheeler (D) of Montana, of the Senate Railroad investigating committee warned Wall Street to "clean house" or face "an irresistible demand for public ownership" of railways and utilities.

His statement followed a spirited criticism of certain types of holding companies by J. M. B. Hoxsey, New York Stock Exchange technical expert, who termed them "necessarily bad."

Should 'Clean House'

As Mr. Hoxsey ended his testimony, Senator Wheeler leaned across the green-topped conference table toward Richard Whitney, former stock exchange president and the committee's chief witness, and said:

"Unless the financial groups in New York stop some of the things they have been putting across, there will be an irresistible demand for public ownership. They ought to clean house and quit milking the public."

Hoxsey, a precise, gray-haired expert on corporate securities, had told the committee that the holding company "may be a channel for evil practices," although he did not believe it was an evil in itself.

He identified a memorandum written by him in 1926 for the Exchange's listing committee in which he asserted that some utility holding companies "represent a temptation to rape the subsidiaries for the benefit of the holding company, to the detriment of the stockholders of the operating companies and often patrons."

Noting that some holding companies may be "beneficial" he said his criticism applied only to those whose securities "represent merely an attenuated equity in the earnings of the operating companies" and which confer "no advantages as to economical management."

Big Loss in Holding Concerns

Wheeler put in evidence a chart showing that $2,000,000,000 invested in holding companies and their subsidiaries have been "recently imperiled by bankruptcy and receiverships."

The publicly-owned debt of such firms which went into bankruptcy or receivership between 1931 and 1936 totaled more than $546,000,000, he said, and 78 per cent of these bonds were listed on the stock exchange.

Mr. Hoxsey testified that some of his criticisms would apply to certain railroad holding companies—among them Alleghany Corporation, the keystone of the vast Van Sweringen transportation empire.

"If Alleghany securities were presented today as a new issue, would you recommend that they be listed on the exchange," Senator Wheeler asked.

"I would not," Hoxsey answered.

Financial Briefs

Automobile travel has increased so much in the past five years that at least $150,000,000 is being paid annually in increased gasoline tax revenues, according to the American Petroleum Industries Committee. A few years ago the average car consumed only about 600 gallons of gasoline annually. By extending the traveling range, the average annual consumption of gasoline per vehicle was increased to 700 gallons. And there are 28,000,000 autos on the highways today. The average tax on gasoline is 5.35 cents, or 40 per cent of the retail price, so that each automobile yields $5.35 in gasoline taxes on the increased gallonage.

Gold output in South Rhodesia last year was the highest since 1917, totaling 797,061 fine ounces, valued at $5,632,433. Production of all metals reached a new record high for the fourth year in succession, exceeding the £7,000,000 mark for the first time in history.

Glenn L. Martin Co., manufacturer of airplanes, with headquarters at Baltimore, has signed contracts with the Kingdom of Siam for $625,000 of planes.

Domestic cane sugar refiners have organized an association for promotion of the general welfare of the domestic refining industry which is to be known as the United States Sugar Refiners Association. Ellsworth Bunker, vice-president of National Sugar Refining Company, is chairman of the executive committee of the association.

James Talcott, Inc., is issuing its Factor's Almanac for 1937, which places emphasis on dates concerning industry and industrial improvements.

Merchantable potato stocks on Jan. 1 totaled 78,011,000 bushels, compared with 105,669,000 a year ago, and 98,253,000, the 1929-33 average, the Department of Agriculture reports. Of 303,897,000 bushels produced last year in the 37 important producing states 21,025,000 were unfit for food or seed. After deducting the quantity used on farms and that saved for seed requirements, there were 201,210,000 bushels available for sale for the entire season in those states.

Milk production is running about 2 per cent larger than a year ago, even though the number of milk cows on farms is 2 or 3 per cent less, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported in its January review of the dairy situation. Mild fall weather and the fact that farmers are milking a rather higher percentage than usual of the cows in their herds probably account largely for the sustained output of milk.

Poland's first electric railway, built jointly by two British companies, at a cost of about £4,000,000, was opened in Warsaw last month by members of the Polish Cabinet. The new line, which links Warsaw with Otwock and with the industrial centers around the capital, forms only a part of Poland's big electrification scheme, in which British firms will receive substantial contracts.

Holding Unit Critic

© Harris & Ewing

J. M. B. Hoxsey

Security Expert and Member of the New York Stock Listing Committee

European Demand Seen Stimulating Market for Wool

ALBUQUERQUE, Jan. 28 (AP)—A strong wool market for "many months," stimulated by "war clouds in Europe," was foreseen here today by C. J. Fawcett, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

Addressing the final day's session of the National Wool Growers' Convention, Mr. Fawcett said that heavy demand in 1935 and 1936 consumed the domestic surplus, while foreign markets were strengthened by need of wool for military uniforms.

"It is estimated that 20 pounds of clean wool is required to outfit a soldier for a year fighting in the front lines, and there is little or no recoverable products from this class of material," he said.

"Judging from the manner in which every European nation is arming itself, much wool probably will be required for some years to come for this purpose.

"Today," he declared, "we are selling domestic wool well above the duty paid cost of similar foreign wools. . . . We see nothing in the future to warrant expectation of lower values."

In the last two years, he said, consumption has been about 1,200,000,000 pounds of wool, "the equivalent of three years of normal production."

Cuba Exports More Sugar Than in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Exports of sugar from Cuba during the period, January 1 to January 23, totaled 133,455 long tons, raw value, as contrasted with 96,036 tons during the corresponding period last year, an increase of 37,419 tons, or approximately 39.0 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

To the United States the shipments amounted to 127,141 tons as against 78,883 tons in the like period in 1936, an increase of 48,258 tons, or 61.2 per cent. To other destinations, principally European, the exports aggregated 6314 tons as compared with 17,153 tons during the similar period last year, a decrease of 10,839 tons, or 63.2 per cent.

Canadian Newsprint Exports Increase

OTTAWA (AP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported Canada's export of newsprint in December was 5,724,659 hundredweight valued at $9,949,968, compared with 5,556,653 at $9,479,362 in December, 1935.

The United States was the largest purchaser with 4,788,131 hupdredweight, followed by Australia with 895,826, the United Kingdom 231,894, Japan 175,958, New Zealand 114,266.

Total exports of paper and manufactures were worth $10,592,931 in December compared with $9,941,544 a year before.

Senator Would Extend Copper Tariff 2 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Senator Brown, (D-Mich.) has proposed the extension of the 4-cents-a-pound copper tariff for two years from June 30 next.

Senator Brown states that in his State a lot of high-cost production mines have been reopened because of the improvement in copper prices but that these companies could not operate without the 4-cent tariff.

Air Express Shipments

The Railway Express Agency reported 58,295 air express shipments for December. Gross revenue from this traffic in December was up 80 per cent larger than in December, 1935.

Big Trade Union Move in British Cotton Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The legislative council of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association is probing the possibility of forming one trade union organization for the 420,000 workers in the cotton industry of Lancashire and adjacent areas.

A report prepared by a special committee has been accepted, and a request made to the committee to continue its work "with a view to producing the draft of a scheme to be placed before the various amalgamations for their consideration."

One Union Wanted

For 20 years the Weavers' Amalgamation has sought to bring about one trade union for the whole of the cotton industry in place of the dozen or so now affiliated with the Factory Workers' Association for legislative purposes only.

Their proposal has been strenuously resisted, but at the last annual conference the weavers' resolution urged that "steps should be taken by the Legislative Council to bring into existence an organization of a national character which would embody all textile workers," and called upon the conference to instruct the Legislative Council "to give serious consideration to the methods and procedure by which the cotton textile unions can be united into one organization."

Would Add Strength

It was claimed on behalf of the proposal that it would add strength to the actions and representations of organized textile workers, eliminate troubles arising from the encroachment of some unions into the territories of others, and bring the operatives on a level with other bodies of workers organized on a national scale.

The Weavers' Amalgamation took the view that the Legislative Council should get into touch with other textile organizations and inquire "into what form or organization could be set up which would unite all the national bodies."

Although opponents characterized the resolution as "premature and impracticable," it was carried by the narrow majority of 79 votes against 76.

Bank of France Boosts Discount Rate to 4 P. C.

PARIS (AP)—The Bank of France, attempting to discourage borrowing for speculative purposes, boosted its discount rate from 2 to 4 per cent today.

British bankers with whom the Government is negotiating a $25,000,000 loan demanded the curb on speculative borrowing. French financial sources declared banks had been "dumping" bills into the Bank of France for discount with a consequent heavy drain on the national currency.

The first changes in money rates since Oct. 15 also applied to 30-day advances and securities rates—followed disclosure by informed sources that Georges Bonnet, new French Ambassador to the United States, probably will seek permanent stabilization of the franc, dollar and pound.

The bank increased its 30-day rate from 2 to 4 per cent and the rate on advances on securities from 3½ per cent to 5 per cent.

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Sonja Henie Alone in Class of Skaters—Art Ross Must Rebuild Boston Defense

Norwegian Star Draws Thousands to Garden

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sonja Henie will make her second and final appearance at the Boston Garden tonight. Another near capacity house is expected if the demand for tickets continues through the day. The amateur hockey teams, the Boston Olympics and Les Canadiens, will play their second game, rounding out the bill.

The Norwegian skater fulfilled every promise in the way of skating performances, going through four numbers with encores. The most impressive of her interpretations being "The Dance of the Dying Swan," a ballet number in which she toe-danced on skates. Her other numbers were "The Olympic Routine," "The Tango" and "The Mazurka."

Nets Over $10,000

Only Sonja Henie could possibly have put this show over successfully. There is no other skater, man or woman, who even approaches this girl as an attraction. Her earnings last night brought her something over $10,000. That is a stupendous amount, surpassed only by Suzanne Langlen, French tennis star, who pocketed over $11,000 from a Boston Arena match several years ago.

All during Miss Heine's skating career—some 10 years or more—she has striven for perfection. American skaters of the professional class today have eased over the fundamentals as quickly as possible and turned to the spectacular. Miss Henie makes no attempt to go in for acrobatics and her routines today are the same as yesterday, but no person even mildly interested in figure skating can afford to miss seeing the girl who will be mentioned when others are forgotten.

From a spectator's viewpoint, Sonja would be more enjoyable if surrounded by a supporting cast of skaters. Recent skating exhibitions here in Boston have been decorative affairs with completely painted ice surfaces, scenery and conducted along musical comedy lines. They are far more enjoyable for an evening's entertainment and only a Sonja could hope to stage an individual show, accompanied by no more than an amateur hockey game.

Great Contest

And speaking of hockey games that affair between the Olympics and Les Canadiens, the latter team from Montreal, turned out to be a great contest. The local forces won out 3 to 1 after 10 minutes of overtime, but the visitors were handicapped in the first period by playing with only one substitute, the others over-sleeping in the hotel. Tonight the Montreal visitors expect to turn the tables on the home forces.

Sonja's manager, Hugo Quist, stated during the show that he expected the Norwegian girl to gross well over $100,000 during this "vacation" tour. That is easy to understand for she has assurances of grossing between $30,000 and $40,000 right here in Boston for two days. With such high gross figures seen, it is easy to visualize Miss Henie banking between $50,000 and $100,000 for herself before returning to Hollywood.

Quist is much happier for several reasons in handling Sonja than he was a few years back in piloting the great Finnish runner, Paavo Nurmi. He says Sonja is much more ready to comply with the demands made of a luminary whereas Nurmi merely wished to run and fought shy of the necessary requirements of publicity.

Hugo thinks Boston is the greatest sporting center in the United States. He did not infer that the greatest crowds attended events here, but he did mean that Boston's sport public is more knowing and appreciative.

The spectators last night were of a mixed variety, many were skating enthusiasts, a few were hockey fans, but it seemed that most were curious movie fans. Both hockey and figure skating were introduced to new friends through the personality of former Olympic and world amateur skating champion, now a full-fledged moving picture actress in her own right.

Vanderbilt's New Cup Yacht Named Ranger

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Just by way of emphasizing he's not superstitious, Harold S. Vanderbilt has chosen "Ranger" as the name of the new America's Cup yacht defender, which is expected to meet T. O. M. Sopwith's challenger, Endeavour II, next summer off Newport, R. I.

Most America Cup yachts in the past had eight-letter names. The belief was shared that that many letters, or more, were necessary for a successful defense of the treasured trophy.

But in 1934 Vanderbilt, racing "Rainbow," with only seven letters, stood off the challenge by Sopwith's Endeavour I. Now he's cut the name down to six letters. He selected the name because the original Ranger was the first man-of-war to hoist the new national American flag and the first to receive an official salute to it from a foreign nation. That was at Quiberon Bay, France, on Feb. 13, 1778.

Holding Out - - - *By Pap'*

I'LL HOLD OUT FOR ANOTHER WEEK
SOME VETERANS USE IT TO SKIP SPRING TRAINING
MIKE DONLIN- WENT ON THE STAGE WHEN THE GIANTS REFUSED TO PAY HIM $8,000
EDD ROUSH- -SIMPLY STAYED ON THE FARM IN 1932 WHEN CINCINNATI WOULD NOT MEET HIS TERMS
DIZZY DEAN
DIZZY ISN'T SERIOUS WHEN HE THREATENS TO QUIT UNLESS HE GETS $50,000—HE'LL BE IN THERE PITCHING FOR THE CARDINALS WHEN THE SEASON ROLLS AROUND
Pap'

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McGill Is Tied With Toronto Six For League Lead

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	4	0	40	4	8
Toronto	4	1	31	11	8
Harvard	3	0	13	6	6
Montreal	3	3	19	19	6
Yale	2	2	11	24	4
Queen's	2	3	19	24	4
Dartmouth	0	3	4	16	0
Princeton	0	6	8	41	0

Result Jan. 27

Toronto 4, Queen's 3 (overtime).

University of Toronto's hockey team slid into a first-place tie with McGill University in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League by virtue of its 4-3 victory over Queen's University last night at Kingston, Ont. The teams were forced to play an overtime period, the score being tied 3-3 at the end of regulation time.

The Toronto six took a 3-1 lead in the first period, but constant pressure by the Queen's skaters throughout the next two periods brought goals by Johnny Munro to tie the score. Munro, incidentally, was responsible for all of Queen's goals.

Robert Fullerton, speedy Toronto right winger, scored the winning goal with only one minute left in the overtime session.

The next league game is scheduled for tomorrow night, when Montreal is guest of undefeated McGill. Although Montreal was considered the weakest Canadian team in the Three-I loop, it has been playing a good brand of hockey. Earlier in the season it was defeated by McGill, 6-0, and to date has been the only team to hold the powerful Redmen from Montreal to six goals.

On Saturday night Yale makes its first trip across the border for a league affair with Toronto. Toronto has lost only once, and that was to Harvard in Boston, 5-4, in overtime.

Hub Events

Tonight

Skating Exhibition—Sonja Henie will appear at the Boston Garden, skating before and in between the periods of an amateur hockey game (Boston Olympics vs. Les Canadiens). Program starts at 8:30. (Auto races postponed one week.)

Amateur Hockey — Commercial League games, Arena, 7.

Tomorrow

Hockey—Arena: Eastern Massachusetts schoolboy games, 2:15; Bay State schoolboy games, 7.

Saturday

Track Meet—Prout Memorial Games, 7:30.

Basketball—Boston Y. M. H. A. vs. West End House, Arena, 8.

Swimming—Third annual interscholastic meet at Harvard. Trials at 2; finals at 8.

Sunday

Pro Hockey—Bruins vs. Detroit, 8:30.

Coming

Skating—North American figure championships at Boston Arena, Feb. 26 and 27.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Athletics sold George Blaeholder to Cleveland and Roy Mahaffey to St. Louis Browns.

Three Years Ago

Al Lopez, Brooklyn catcher, declared himself a holdout for fourth straight year.

Young Chosen To Referee The Prout Games

B. Loring Young, Boston attorney and former distinguished speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, has been named for the sixteenth time to referee the Prout Memorial games scheduled for Saturday at the Boston Garden. A former Harvard runner, a contemporary and friend of the late William Christopher Prout, Loring Young has seen the K. of C. games grow to national importance since it was launched soon after the war.

Other officials include: George V. Brown, chief judge at finish; Alfred J. Lill, chief timer; Richard C. Floyd, clerk of course; Dr. Walter G. Kendall, chief inspector; Hugh C. McGrath, starter, and John S. Quinn, marshal. William P. Kenney, the meet director, will officiate at the loudspeaker.

Abel Kiviat, the former miler, is a scorer, while the finish judges include John D. O'Reilly, Frank P. Sheehan, Francis J. Ford, Dr. Gilbert Horrax, Charles L. Ornstein and John Magee.

Director Kenney announced that the meet will start at 7:30 and high spots on the program are set for these times:

8:00—Hurdles Final.
8:05—Dash Final.
8:45—Holy Cross-Manhattan Relay Race.
9:00—Prout 600 (O'Brien, Herbert, Gill, Hoffstetter)
9:05—High Jump (Threadgill, Byrnes, Eipel, Swartz, Sandler and others.
9:20—300-Yard Final.
9:25—Triangular Relay: Wesleyan, R. I. State, New York University.
9:30—K. of C. Mile; Cunningham, Lash, Fenske, San Romani, Venzke.
9:55—Yale vs. Tech Relay.
10:00—Cheverus 1000 (Burns, Ray, Kelley, Brayton, Stanton, Roche and others.
10:15—Triangular Relay: Amherst, Colgate, Middlebury.
10:20—Boston College-Georgetown Relay.
10:25—Larrivee two-mile: Lash, Sears, McCluskey, Lochner, Kanaly, Russell and others.
10:40—Two-mile Relay: Boston College, Holy Cross, Bates, N. Y. U., Manhattan, Tufts, New Hampshire.

Fencing at Williams

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 28 (AP)—Three more meets have been scheduled for the Williams College fencing team. Two matches have been booked with Union College of Schenectady, N. Y., and another against Norwich University. The first Union meet is listed Feb. 27 here and the second at Schenectady on March 27. The Norwich meet is booked here on March 12. Williams is unbeaten in two starts.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	17	7	7	95	69	41
Springfield	13	7	6	64	60	33
Providence	12	3	15	72	81	27
New Haven	9	4	14	62	68	22

Western Division

Syracuse	15	4	11	101	82	34
Pittsburgh	11	2	13	66	76	24
Cleveland	5	7	16	56	80	17

Results Jan. 23

Cleveland 5, Springfield 3.
Providence 6, Syracuse 2.

Vines Two Up on Perry

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 28 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines defeated Fred Perry 3—6, 6—1, 6—4 here last night in the twelfth match of their cross-country series. The match gave Vines a two-up over the Briton in the series. Bruce Barns defeated George Lott 6—1, 6—4 in a preliminary match.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Atlantic City 3, Hershey 1.

Eastern Slope Ski Club Opens Racing Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Jan. 28—On Sunday the Eastern Slope Ski Club will open its racing season by conducting langlauf and slalom competitions under the auspices of the U. S. E. A. S. A. in which all eligible skiers are cordially invited to compete.

The langlauf will start at 10 a. m. and the slalom at 2 p. m.

Events will be held in the Eastern Slope Region, preferably on the new Intervale Hill which provides a variety of grades and difficulties for the slalom aspirant, otherwise it is thought that the fine open slopes at Bartlett, known as the Stanton Slopes, will have sufficient snow of a desirable nature to satisfy the most fastidious of wax experts.

The exact places and courses will be determined by conditions on that date and posted by the race commitee in the lobbies of the principal hotels and the Eastern Slope Ski School.

Entries will be admitted not later than half hour preceding the time set for the start of the events.

Contestants must present credentials to the chairman of the credentials committee, who will be at starting point one-half hour before the start of each event.

There will be no entrance fee. While the sponsoring club cannot assume any of the expenses of the contestants, it will be glad to arrange accommodations upon request to its secretary.

Suitable awards will be made to the winners of first, second and third places in each event. There will be no team competition.

Bruins Missing Veteran Siebert With Shore Out

More and more it becomes apparent that the trading of Babe Siebert to Canadiens during the off-season was an unfortunate move. Of course Art Ross could hardly hope to foresee the difficulties to be encountered at that time.

When Ross let Siebert go to Canadiens he was banking on five defensement, Eddie Shore, Jack Portland, Flash Hollett, Joe Jerwa and Teddy Graham. The first to go was Teddy Graham, who went to Providence and then Americans. Then he sent Jerwa back to Americans in trade for Allan Shields and now it looks like Eddie Shore is out for season.

In the game with Rangers Tuesday night Shore left the ice early with a recurrence of a leg trouble which had kept him out of action a long spell in the early season. Whether Shore will return this season, next season, or ever, remains to be seen.

The problem now is to rebuild that defense. Hooley Smith has taken over Shore's assignment in the past, but that breaks up the forward combinations, since his regular post is center for Clapper and Beattie. Smith is a good defenseman but a better forward. To remedy this, for the present at least, Art Ross has borrowed Jeff Kalbfleisch from Providence.

Kalbfleisch is a rugged individual but has been no "great shakes" as a hockey player so far. He came up about the time of Jerry Shannon and Max Kaminsky and like those two, has never quite made the grade for a definite period of time. He has bounced around from team to team and league to league. This year he started with New Haven, had an unsuccessful fling with Americans and lately has been with Providence.

As the Bruins stand today they have only one real prospect on defense—Jack Portland. Hollett has been around the majors long enough to have given more assurance. Shields is a good rugged type of player, but not outstanding, and Kalbfleisch hardly can be expected to pose as an Eddie Shore or Babe Siebert. Before another season rolls around the Bruins will have to dig up a new defense.

W. M.

Schaefer Regains Lead in Billiards

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Young Jake Schaefer, San Francisco cue star, regained the lead in his world championship 28.2 balkline billiard battle with Willie Hoppe of New York yesterday afternoon and increased it last night by winning the fourth block of the 2500-point match, 250 to 191.

After overcoming a 59-point lead, established by the one-time "boy wonder," Tuesday night, by winning the afternoon block, 309 to 62, Schaefer came right back to win last night's contest, 250 to 191, in 20 innings.

Schaefer was definitely on his game, keeping control of the ivories throughout and executing difficult shots that drew applause from the spectators. Hoppe, who played sensationally Tuesday night, was off form, except for a spurt last night when he put together 56 points, high for the block. Schaefer's high last night was 43.

In the afternoon block Schaefer had a high run of 96, while Hoppe's best effort was 17.

Schaefer's two triumphs gave him a margin of 247 points, 1000 to 753.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Those Husky Oarsmen

The main spheres of activity so far as college rowing in the United States is concerned are on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. There are one or two of the inland colleges which maintain crews, notably the University of Wisconsin; but, generally speaking, the chief activity in this sport is confined to the big universities on the two coasts. At the present time what little crew activity there may be on the eastern seaboard is confined to indoor practice, although the outdoor waters are, strange to say, free from ice. But on the Pacific coast crew activity is swinging into full activity on outdoor water, and chief interest will be centered at Seattle, Wash., for the next month or two. And there is a good reason for this, as the Husky oarsmen showed the rest of the world last year how to propel an eight-oared shell through the water at the greatest speed. What will the 1937 crop of Washington oarsmen do in defense of the five honors which they captured in 1936 is a question of real interest to oarsmen.

Al Ulbrickson

Supreme in 1936

If anyone is inclined to doubt the correctness of the statement that the University of Washington oarsmen were entitled to be ranked as champions of the world, let him pause for a moment and consider just what the Husky oarsmen did last year. They started in by talkng the Pacific coast championship from the University of California. Then they moved on to the Hudson river and won the varsity, junior varsity and freshman events in the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta. Then they moved down to Philadelphia and proceeded to win the American Olympic tryout and the eight-oared championship of the United States. From there they crossed the Atlantic ocean and kept Uncle Sam's rowing supremacy intact by taking the Olympic title at Berlin. It was a clean sweep for Coach Al Ulbrickson's men, and it is perfectly safe to say that never before has an eight-oared crew made such a brilliant showing as did the varsity eight from Seattle in 1936. With the exception of Bobby Jones's collection of five golf trophies at Atlanta, Ga., in 1930, never before has such an imposing collection of trophies won in a single year in a single sport ever been housed under one roof as is the case at Seattle just now.

How About 1937

Now the candidates for the varsity and freshman crews which will be called upon to defend their honors of 1936 are trying out under the watchful eye of Coach Ulbrickson and his assistants. A few replacements will have to be made in the varsity on account of graduations last June; but this is nothing new in college rowing and the outlook is very promising. Two of the events which went to Washington last year will not be held this spring so that the Pacific coast and Hudson river intercollegiate titles and the national championship are the only ones at stake this year. California may be depended upon to give the Huskies a great battle for the western honors and there will be plenty of rivalry on the Hudson river when Washington tries to make another clean sweep of that regatta. For the freshmen it is going to be particularly hard as they have lost Ted Bowles, the coach who piloted them to success during the past few years, as he is now getting ready to try to put the Crimson of Harvard back on the collegiate rowing map.

Elbie Fletcher Made Rapid Strides in International

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The remarkable fielding talent of 20-year-old Elbie Fletcher, the Boston Bees' first base rookie whose home is in Milton, Mass., was substantiated today with the release of official International League fielding averages for 1936. The popular youngster, wearing a Buffalo uniform, accepted 181 chances more than any other first base guardian in the fast Class AA circuit.

Fletcher's final average was .990, five points below that of the leader, George McQuinn, Toronto. McQuinn, however, appeared in only 108 games, while the Bee rookie played through the Buffalo club's entire schedule of 154 contests. Fletcher topped the league in put-outs, 1552, and assists, with 91. Babe Dahlgren, Red Sox property, stood between McQuinn and Fletcher on the official list, but did not match the Milton boy in total chances.

Had Great Year

Fletcher had a great year in the International League. Not only was his fielding outstanding, but he ranked among the leaders in batting and was unquestionably one of minor league baseball's leading players during 1936. He hit .344 and played a major role in Buffalo's pennant victory.

The rookie first baseman's age makes his record all the more remarkable. At a time when the average young ball player is just breaking into semi-pro ranks, Elbie is a standout major league prospect.

If he wins over the first base assignment on the Bees, however, he must beat out a good man. Buck Jordan led the Boston club in batting last year and had his best season as a National Leaguer. He will be hard to push off the bag. But Fletcher has taken rapid strides since signing his first Bee contract three years ago, especially during the 1936 campaign at Buffalo, and if he has completely overcome his weakness, hitting curve-ball pitching, he should outclass the veteran Jordan.

Fletcher is spending the off-season working in a downtown department store and is keeping close to playing shape by taking an occasional turn on the basketball court. He will probably leave for St. Petersburg with the first squad, Feb. 23.

The Bees chopped two men off their roster yesterday when Pitcher Ben Cantwell and Outfielder Hal Lee were sold to the Jersey City club of the International League, a New York Giants farm.

Both men have probably played their last big league baseball. Cantwell, who came to Boston from the Giants during the early part of 1928, had his best year in 1933 when he won 20 games and lost 10, but since then has been of little value to Manager Bill McKechnie. Last year Ben won nine games and lost nine. He is 34 years old.

After holding out at St. Pete last spring, Lee stepped into the Boston outfield and gave McKechnie his best efforts; but they were not good enough. Hal batted only .253 in 152 games, which is hardly enough for a big league outfielder.

Frank McGowan, veteran rookie outfielder of the Bees, will drive to Boston tomorrow to visit with President Bob Quinn and the local newspapermen. McGowan makes his winter home in New Haven.

Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox announces that the signed contracts of Walter Ripley, young right-handed pitcher from Mansfield, Mass., and Arthur Mahan, recruit first baseman from Somerville, have arrived at Fenway Park. Ripley went to Sarasota with the Sox last spring and was later farmed to Rocky Mount. Mahan, a former Cape Cod Leaguer, also spent the season at Rocky Mount.

Nine Red Sox players are now under contract—Cronin and Mahan, infielders; Almada, Dallesandro and Gaffke, outfielders, and Ripley, Henry, Midkiff and Olson, pitchers.

More than 200 writers, players, officials and fans are expected to attend the first annual dinner of the Boston Chapter, Baseball Writers' Association of America, at the Copley-Plaza one week from tonight. Joe Cronin, Eddie Collins and Bob Quinn will be the principal speakers.

There is also a possibility that President Tom Yawkey of the Red Sox and Manager Bill McKechnie of the Bees will come here to attend the dinner. Both Tom and Bill will attend the New York writers' annual banquet and the latter will sit in at the National League's February scheduled meeting with Bob Quinn. Yawkey, however, may not be reached in time, as he is enjoying a vacation off in the wilds of South Carolina.

Johnson to Defend Ski-Marathon Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARIBOU, Maine, Jan. 28—A wiry-framed 125-pound man who at the age of 17 was 10-kilometer ski champion of Sweden, left his skis and Sweden for America in 1920, stayed off skis until 1931, is now the outstanding distance skier of North America and the pride of the increasingly winter-sports-conscious State of Maine.

He is 36-year-old Bob Johnson of Caribou, winner of the arduous 175-mile ski marathon from Bangor to Caribou last winter and outstanding candidate to repeat in the second annual long-distance jaunt to begin in Bangor Feb. 15.

Johnson was born in Jemtland, Sweden, in 1901. "Actually it seems as if I have skied ever since I can remember," Johnson says, "and I once remember mother telling me that I could ski before I could walk.

"It was when I was six years old and we had settled in Bjornange that the nearest school was 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) from our home. Though there was a train over the distance we were too poor, for it and so we skied the 6-mile distance twice a day—and I'm glad today we did," Johnson said.

In regard to this year's marathon Johnson said, "I think I will win again. We expect keener competition but I'm banking on my Swedish knowledge of skiing and last year's experience."

And with this in view, the man who at 17 was a Swedish champion and 18 years later the first United States ski-marathon champion is skiing Aroostook countryside at from 10 to 50 miles daily, with the 176-mile trek on Feb. 18 and the increasing success of winter sports in Maine ever before him.

Champion Patty Berg Overcame One-Up Lead

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Jan. 28 (AP)—Defending champion Patty Berg of Minneapolis, Minn., overcame a one-up lead at the turn to defeat Helen Detweiler of Washington, D. C., yesterday and advance to the semi-finals of the Charlotte Harbor women's golf tournament.

Today the youthful, red-haired Patty will play Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C. Miss Cothran eliminated Mrs. Al Nelson of Sarasota, Fla., 4 and 2, in yesterday's quarter-finals. Patty defeated Miss Detweiler, 3 and 1.

One down at the turn, Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., came back to win on the 19th hole from Helen Hockenjos of Lake Hopatcong, N. J. Miss Bauer is the New York State champion while her opponent is the New Jersey titleholder.

Today's second semi-final match will find Miss Bauer pitted against Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C. Miss Hemphill won her quarter final match from Mrs. Carrie Seay of Port Myers, Fla., 6 and 3.

Miss Kirkham Turns Pro

MONTREAL, Jan. 28 (AP)—Margery Kirkham, former Canadian open and closed golf champion, announced yesterday she has signed a professional contract, becoming a business-woman golfer. She will conduct a golfing school for a large department store here.

College Basketball Results

Arizona State 59, N. M. Aggies 45.
Battle Creek 33, St. Mary's 28.
Brooklyn 29, Lowell T. S. 28.
Cheney Normal 50, Gonzaga 21.
George Washington 33, Army 29.
Ithaca 22, Mansfield 36.
Long Island 30, Tennessee 34.
Luther 52, Mexico 22.
Magnolia A. and M. 51, El Dorado J. C. 22.
Navy 45, Virginia P. I. 17.
N. C. State 40, Virginia 17.
Springfield 35, St. Francis 18.
St. Thomas 30, St. Olaf 23.
Texas Aggies 24, Baylor 18.

Amateur Club Hockey At the Garden Sunday

The N. E. A. A. A. U. Amateur Club Hockey League teams go into their third week of competition Sunday afternoon at the Boston Garden. Three games are on tap with the first at 2 o'clock.

The tentative schedules of games are as follows: Hyde Shoe Athletic Company of Cambridge vs. Middlesex A. A. of Cambridge; Worcester Hockey Club of Worcester vs. Potter Press of Waltham, and the Norwood Shamrock Tanners vs. the Walpole Bone Crushers.

The Hyde Shoe-Middlesex game shapes up as a real old-time battle with both teams bent on revenge. The Hyde Shoe Company employs over 1000 persons, most of whom are rabid and loyal rooters.

The Middlesex six is composed of former Rindge, Latin and Cambridge high school stars.

Switzer Meets Allen In Florida Tourney

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 28 (AP)—Wet and windy weather failed to prevent the favorites from advancing in the winter championship Florida golf tournament yesterday.

Joe Switzer of St. Louis, the medalist, took an easy 5 to 4 victory over Morton Bright of Daytona Beach. In the semifinals, Switzer faces Frank Allen, Pittston, Penna., who won the event in 1935.

I. C. Merrill, Rockland, Maine, will meet Charles Whitehead, Plainfield, N. J., for a spot in the championship finals. Merrill eliminated Donald Allen, Pittston, Penna., 3 and 2, and Whitehead ousted Dana Steele, Boston, Mass., 4 and 2.

Orlando Joins Detroit

DETROIT, Jan. 28 (AP)—Young Jimmy Orlando, 175-pounder from Pittsburgh and Montreal, stepped into the toughest spot of his brief hockey career yesterday. The 21-year-old defenseman, a year removed from Montreal amateur circles, joined the high-flying Detroit Red Wings, Stanley Cup and National League champions, to become Bucko McDonald's third partner of the season. His two predecessors, Capt. Doug Young and Orville Roulston, are out of action. He will play against the Bruins at Boston, next Sunday night.

Stanley Hack Signs

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP)—The signed contracts of three more Chicago Cubs, Third Baseman Stanley Hack, Catcher Hal Sueme and Al Epperly, recruit pitcher, were received yesterday. Hack became the fourth regular to sign, joining Gabby Hartnett, Larry French and Rip Collins. Sueme was with Birmingham of the Southern Association last year, while Epperly was acquired from Eau Claire, Wis., of the Northern League.

McSpaden in San Francisco Open

Harold McSpaden of Winchester is one of the many touring golf professionals who opened another bombardment today in San Francisco. The pros aimed at the $5000 prize money in the San Francisco 72-hole match play open tourney. Poor weather was forecast.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVENUE
Entrance on 43rd Street
Serves Home Cooked Foods, which are reasonably priced, in a delightful dining room.
NO LIQUOR SERVED
11:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Self-Service

NORTH and SOUTH Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

PALMER'S OYSTER BAR —2 West 49th—
THE BEST OYSTER STEW IN NEW YORK
Pies and Hot Breads that make the meal a feast.
When Shopping Between 34th and 60th Sts. Remember SUSAN PALMER'S NEW DINING LOUNGE 108 East 58th St.
Same refined service and food as the popular 2 West 49th Street.

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16 W. 48th St., nr. Radio City
Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Lunch, 65c. 85c. Dinner, $1 and $1.25. Also a la carte. Accommodations for parties. Open Sundays.

MADGE SURTEES, Inc.
"BETTER 'OLE"
Luncheons, 40c to 85c
Dinners, 75c to 99c
1 EAST 47TH STREET
Open Sundays and Holidays

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
114 WEST 72D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment, most pleasing to its patrons.
Luncheon 50c, Dinner 60c-75c
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Shay's Restaurant
99 West 46th Street Near Fifth Avenue
Featuring Luncheons from 30c
Complete Dinners from 60c
Southern Cooking
No Liquor Served

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year around 13 Market st
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
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ISABELLA HENDERSON'S
COLONIAL TEA ROOM
Luncheon
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Delightfully Different
JAPANESE
Lunch 50c AMERICAN Dinner 75c-$1.00
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GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

ROSETTA GORDON
40th STREET and LEXINGTON AVENUE
Table d'Hote Luncheon 50c
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We Do Our Own Baking
Hot Breads a Specialty
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You will be pleased with the unusualness of
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640 ALBEE SQUARE Beside "Albee Theatre"
Here the cooking and serving are different and refreshing.

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Individually personalized cereal Postum
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Amusements

BOSTON
SHUBERT—Mat. Today Eves. 8:30
THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
Maxwell Anderson's new play
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HENRY HULL—MARGO
DUDLEY DIGGES—PAULINE FREDERICK
"A TRULY GREAT PLAY"—Post
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
"Down The Stretch"
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LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. Presents
William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle
in ERIK CHARELL'S
White Horse Inn
International Musical Comedy Success
CENTER Theater, 49th St. and 6 Ave. New York City
Evgs., 8:30—$5c to $3.85
Mats., Wed.—50c to $2.20, Sat.—50c to $2.75

Moscow Atheists Deny Congress Called in 1937

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet Society of Militant Atheists has been kept busy answering letters from all parts of the world concerning the widely published reports that an international congress of atheists will be held in Moscow in February, 1937, under the auspices of the Soviet society.

An official at Moscow headquarters of the Soviet society declared that this report is false. He said that no congress would be held in Moscow during 1937, and that none had been contemplated. He added that no group of international atheists of any kind would meet at Moscow in 1937.

The report published abroad declared: "A World Congress of Atheists and Free-thinkers has been convened for Feb. 7, 1937, at Moscow by the Soviet Central Council of Atheists. The organizing committee estimates that about 1600 participants from 46 nations will proceed to Soviet Russia for the congress."

Next in Paris in 1938

Moscow atheist headquarters stated that the last international congress of atheists was held at Prague last year, and the next will be held at Paris in 1938. The Soviet society, it was declared, participates in all such congresses.

The Soviet society probably will take its turn as host to an international congress, but no date has been fixed for a Moscow congress.

It remains a mystery how such a report could have been widely circulated abroad. At any rate, the Soviet society asserts that no such report was sent from Russia, and could not have been issued by the international association of atheists with which the Soviet society is affiliated, and in which it naturally plays a major role as the largest organization of atheists in the world.

Moment Not Right

Soviet authorities have no desire to attract world attention to their anti-religious activities at a time when Communist parties in other countries are minimizing their anti-religious attitude in order to create "united fronts" with liberal and even with religious organizations to combat the alleged dangers to democracies from fascism. Communist parties actively participate in "anti-Fascist" leagues which are also supported by religious organizations.

The fact remains, however, that all Communists, without exception, are anti-religious. They are not only irreligious, but are aggressively atheists. If Communists in any country do not stress their militant atheism, it is because they are more interested at present in uniting for other purposes with groups which would be antagonized by militant atheism.

A Definite Creed

In the Soviet Union, militant atheism adopted some of the forms of organized religion. It has become a definite creed, more intolerant than many other creeds. This creed is systematically taught to all Soviet children, while Soviet law forbids any religious teaching to young people under 18 years of age. The new Soviet constitution permits the "observance of religious rites," but not religious teaching. On the other hand, the constitution guarantees "freedom of anti-religious propaganda." This is one fundamental difference between Soviet communism and socialism; socialism is not necessarily anti-religious, whereas Soviet communism is.

Soviet Russia's Communist rulers have repeatedly declared that they intend to destroy organized religion in their own country, and they do not conceal their desire to assist atheist movements in other countries. Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, declared: "The purer a religion and the more devoted its servants, the more dangerous it is to Communism." That opinion still motivates today the actions of Russia's Communist rulers, and the actions of Communists in all other countries, particularly those affiliated with the Communist International.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MIAMI, FLA.—Quiet surroundings (no liquor sold); overlooking Biscayne Bay; completely furnished; two broad terraces; outdoor mosaic tiled bath, sitting room, 2 bedrooms, bath and shower; kitchenette with electric refrigerator and gas stove; maid service. Inquire THEO. WALSH, Ponce de Leon Hotel, 231 E. Flagler St., Miami, or Hanover 2-7188 in New York City.

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Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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117 PARK DRIVE

1 and 2 rooms, all modern, elevator service, new sinks, stoves and showers; rentals $35-$55. Apply at office in building or call CLOSE REALTY CO., 18 Tremont St., Boston. Cap. 8378.

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Special work for business women and general beauty parlor service; trained in Europe and America. Call MADAME HATTIE, CA. 6-6040. 96 Morningside Ave., New York City.

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FOLDING CHAIRS—A freight car in with 4500 chairs; some seconds and some closeout bargains. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 57 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Tel. Cap. 3632.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.—First-class experienced waitress, private home. Address Waitress, 3799 Lake Avenue.

YOUNG woman, well recommended, Christian Scientist, with some nursing experience, to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Box X-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT
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NASH AND BOGART
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BY YOUNG man, with Christian Science family, within half hour of Journal Sq., Jersey City, N. J.; homelike surroundings, use of piano. R. MARTIN, 31 Lakeville Place, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl. N. W.—Comfortable rooms near bath, half block 14th St.; private home. Adams 4027.

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AN A-1 SALESMAN

is needed by an A-1 business establishment to sell an A-1 packaged line of lawn seed and plant foods in territory surrounding New York City; drawing account of $40 weekly and car furnished to a man who knows this territory and who will work it in a thorough manner, calling upon dealer, estate and municipal buyers; this position is good for $5000 yearly in commissions within 3 years to the right man; give full details of your record and 3 references. Box Z-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMPTROLLER—Fifteen years' business and accounting experience, knowledge of taxes and management, now in public work, desires opportunity as comptroller or office manager with progressive company. Address Box G-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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LICENSED broadcast station operator, 28, recent graduate, some experience, desires opportunity for service with progressing company. FRANK A. BUNDY, 153 Plymouth, So., Rochester, N. Y.

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ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADVERTISING; layout and production, secretary or assistant; now employed printing company; Charles Morris Price School student; dependable, experienced. O-2, 1218 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Experienced typist; office position or work called for and delivered; willing, accurate, reasonable. A. PRICE, 807 Putnam Ave. FOxcroft 9-1278.

COMPANION-Nurse for adult or child in Christian Science home; guide for blind. Tel. Hemp. 522-R. 29 So. St. Paul's Rd., Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG woman wishes position in Christian Science home, as companion after school; or as cashier; 2 yrs. college. MARGARET SCOTT, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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FINGER LAKES SECTION, New York State—Famous for its beautiful estates; overlooking Owasco Lake and Skaneateles Lake; also productive farms; I specialize in handling the highest type of these properties; full information upon request. JOHN N. ROSS, Goss Building, Auburn, N. Y.

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POPULAR music on piano; learn to play with full professional style. Inquire BERT MULLER, PAR. 5509-R. After 6 p. m. LON. 3460 (Boston).

SINGING Correct diction, speaking; private-class. ROBERT MALONE
915 Carnegie, Col. 5-5800. 10 W. 61st St., N.Y.C.

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78th Mill End Sale
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Man-Tailored Suits
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All wool men's wear, worsted, woolen fabrics. Smart to wear now and all through the Spring.
Second Floor of Fashions.

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"Say It With Flowers"
Seeds - Bulbs - Plants
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CORN MEAL DOUGHNUTS
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BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 MAIN ST. 536 ASYLUM ST.

W. C. Mason & Co., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

The Complete Works of
O. HENRY
287 stories in one volume. Newly set in large, readable type.
$1.89
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
138 HANOVER STREET Phone 1303

Birch's Laundry
GOOD SERVICE
in
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
123 Colony Phone 1237

MERIDEN *(Continued)*

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

MIDDLETOWN

CENTRAL DRUG STORE
344 MAIN STREET PHONE 997
SPECIAL NOON-DAY LUNCHEONS . . 35c

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street · Phone 248

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 P. M.-4 P. M except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ann Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
675 FERRY STREET 8-4824

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Mary Lyons Shop
Millinery
Suits -- Dresses
New Location—140 Orange Street
Established 1900

MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists
ANDRE SCALA
89 Center Street
Cor. Church
8-5159
JOHN PELLICO
Tel. 8-5159
2nd Floor

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042 9 A. M.-11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS .
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

NORGE
Better refrigeration
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
16 NORTH MAIN STREET
SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 12-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Clothing and Haberdashery For Men and Boys
259 MAIN TEL. 3-4188

Have Your Pictures Taken in THE JEAN SARDOU MANNER *at Our Photo Studio*
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
[illegible] STAMFORD

STAMFORD SILK SHOPPE
Specializing in Yard Goods and Mill Ends
284 Main Street Tel. 4-6240

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Specializing in Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Furniture Refinishing, Window Shades and Floor Coverings.
Telephone 4-4196
120 Bedford Street
Stamford, Conn.

STAMFORD *(Continued)*

FUEL OILS
for All Makes of Burners
JOSEPH GLEASON
Stamford, Conn. Tel. 3-4383
AGENT FOR AMERICAN OIL CO.
Amoco Stations in your neighborhood.

STAMFORD TRANSIT CO.
RAILROAD STATION
Taxi and Livery Service
Prompt—Courteous—Safe
Tel. 3-3101 Stamford, Conn.

WATERBURY

GRIEVE, BISSET AND HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Good Merchandise Cheap, but no cheap merchandise at any price.
40-42 NORTH MAIN STREET
WATERBURY, CONN.

Cold Weather Underwear!
Men's Union Suits
Long Sleeve—Ankle length.
Short Sleeve—Ankle Length
Sizes 36 to 46—98c
The Miller & Peck Co.

A Wise Investment
100% pure virgin wool "North Star Blankets"
Exclusive with
HOWLAND-HUGHES

"I Compared Costs with a friend who does her own washing and ironing—and I still prefer your Blue Ribbon Service —the work is perfect, the cost is fair."
Phone 3-3161
for Perry Service
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
JEWELER and OPTOMETRIST
159 BANK STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

G. W. WAGNER
Proprietor
Fidelity Barber Shop
1425 FIDELITY BUILDING

"For a Satisfactory Sunday Dinner"
We Suggest Shopping at WRIGHT & WILSON'S
G-A FOOD MARKET
1932-34 Edmondson Ave. Ph. Gil. 5311
Black and white tile front store

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Whitney's
FEBRUARY SALE
FINE FURNITURE
Now in Progress
Saving you from 10 to 40%
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

BUY THE BEST!
BLACKBURN'S
BLACK STORK
HI-TEST ANTHRACITE
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN INC.
Call 4-9111

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

HOAG AND TAYLOR
17 STEUBEN STREET
Men's Wear
SALE OF NECKWEAR
PAJAMAS AND HOSIERY

COTRELL and LEONARD
ROGRAIN HOSE
$1.00
Reg. $1.35
Rograin Week Only
JAN. 30-FEB. 6

ALBANY *(Continued)*

John G. Myers Co.
Just 50 of These
6 Way Reflector LAMPS
$5.98
The most popular of lamps . . . floor styles with 3 candle and 3 reflector light degrees as well as a glass reflector. Bronze and white enameled bases.
Lamps—Fourth Floor

ALLEN FOOD SHOP
136 NO. ALLEN STREET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
We are offering a full line of delicious Birds Eye Frosted
FISH TEL. 2-5931

AUBURN

BENTLEY INSURANCE
All Forms
Lowest Net Costs in Auburn
Agency Established Since 1889
INVESTIGATE
Call 3144 61 Genesee Street

BINGHAMTON

You! In NELLY DON Spring Fashions
Your silhouette with lilt and swing of spring styles! Exclusive with Sisson's—3.95 to 10.95.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Established 1842

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE DIAL 7-2349
GENERAL ELECTRIC Hotpoint ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Stoves Coal—Oil—Gas Combination
JAMES H. CARVER CO.
INCORPORATED
70-72 STATE STREET

'blue coal'
sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
315 Court St., 21 Jarvis St., Binghamton
80 Baldwin St., Johnson City
4-1381

QUALITY
is another name for our food
Prices Reasonable
Y. W. C. A. CAFETERIA
One block back of Court House

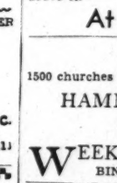
Furniture Sale
Our annual Mid-Winter Furniture Sale for thrifty people offers fine, comfortable and smartly designed new home furnishings at extremely moderate prices. Ask us to prove it.
At McLEAN'S

ALREADY
1500 churches have chosen the New Electric
HAMMOND ORGAN
Ask for Details
WEEKS & DICKINSON
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

EXPANSION SALE CONTINUES
During New Construction to Store
SHARE
in the greatly reduced prices for our shoes.
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET DIAL 4-3314

BRONXVILLE

SALE
Sheets and Cases
LADY PEPPERELL
CANNON
UTICA
The Little Shoppe
Incorporated
100 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 3253



STUDIO ARCADE HAIRDRESSER, INC.
Eugene Method of Permanent Waving
Complete Beauty Service
SARA H. FRY
10 STUDIO ARCADE
North End of Station Plaza
West Side
Tel. 3163

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor
Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Tek
The most popular TOOTH BRUSH
BETTER SHAPE BETTER BRISTLES
EVERTS-BARTHEN
DRUGGISTS
PARKWAY ROAD, COR. PALMER AVE.
TEL. 1271—3824

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650
Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE *(Continued)*

Cheap Fuels are *Not* Always *Economical*
Use Quality Coal and Oil
Supplied by
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO., INC.
Charles Puglisi, *Secy.*
Phones 1472-1473 Tukahoe, N.Y.

Serving This Community
Satisfactorily Over
A Quarter Century

NICOLINE *Hairdresser*
Tel. 1101 67 Pondfield Rd.
Super Curline
BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. PAUL GAIR, Prop.
Beauty Items 35c, 3 for $1.00
Super Curline Steam Permanent $4.00
56 Palmer Ave. and 2 Park Place
TEL. 0385 TEL. 0121

Strictly Home Cooking
Bring Your Children
Try Our SUKIYAKI
Lunch 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1.00
FUJIYAMA
20 Studio Arcade
Tel. 4288

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260—6261

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
Now in Progress
HENS & KELLY CO.
Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3305
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

HELEN WEIDT SHOP
End of the Month Clearance
DRESSES 2.99, 5.95, 7.95, 9.95
Values 4.75, 7.95, 12.95 to 19.95
Hats 79c, 1.09, 1.95
Values to 4.95
SLIPS (broken sizes) 1.69
Value 1.98
Open Mon., Thurs., Fri., Sat. Evenings
1347 JEFFERSON AVE. GA. 6097

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

There is NO BETTER FUEL Than
SEMET COKE SOLVAY
HEDSTROM-SPAULDING Inc.
15 E. GENESEE CL. 7900

CORTLAND

The A. T. DUNN CO.
Distributors
LEHIGH VALLEY ANTHRACITE
The Coal That Satisfies
126 ELM STREET PHONE 48

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

GLOVERSVILLE *(Continued)*

CURTIN HEBERT, Inc.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.
Cutting Dies
Glove Shop Equipment
Everything from Needles to Complete Equipment

Jan. 30th to Feb. 6th
ROGRAIN HOSE
Regular $1.35 $1.00 *pair*
ARGERSINGER'S

Semi-Annual SALE
H. I. ABDELLA
7-9-11 CHURCH STREET

ITHACA

Grace Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent. Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

JAMESTOWN

WINTER SPORTS
Ski Suits, Sweaters, Hose, Shoes, Skis, Sleds and All Furnishings.
ABRAHAMSON - BIGELOW'S
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

First Showing! New 1937
BLACKSTONE WASHERS
With Exclusive HYDRACTOR
Made in Jamestown
NELSON'S STORE OF SPECIALTY SHOPS
Electrical Shop Annex Store, 10 E. 2nd St., Jamestown, New York

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

Groceries Delicatessen
WERNER'S
Tempting Home-Prepared Foods Ready to Serve
Molded Salads, Chop Suey, Spaghetti, Baked Beans, etc.
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

LARCHMONT

Telephone Mamaroneck 2340
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
Mamaroneck Ave. and New St.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Not connected with any other Individual laundry.

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET, LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
45 Mayhew Avenue
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Long Island

BALDWIN

To My Monitor Friends
May I at this time express my sincere appreciation and thanks for the very liberal patronage you have favored me with, assuring you of my desire to continue to give you the very best service possible.
Heim's Bakery
Henry Heims

JOSEPH BEATO SONS OIL CO.
Fuel Oils Kerosene Coal
24-Hour Delivery Tel. Freeport 2951

FAR ROCKAWAY

FOR
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
SUNRISE COAL CO., INC.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes
For Men and Women
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue
Footwear of Quality for Entire Family

FLUSHING

Donohue's Service Station
GREASE WASH CHANGE OIL SIMONIZ
or generally repair your car
Battery Service Tydol Gas
Cars called for and delivered
41-20 130TH STREET FL. 9-3080

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

WESTBURY FROCKS
Silks and Cottons, $3.95
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

FLUSHING—Bayside

RICHTER
Flowers
for All Occasions
We Deliver Within a Radius of 20 Miles
Daily Deliveries to Manhattan
Rocky Hill Road near Cross Island Blvd. Bayside 9-{3000 3001 3002

FOREST HILLS

Everyone Likes Them!
Flowers!
Plants, Shrubs
for All Occasions
Forest Hills Flower Shop
8 Greenway Terrace Bou. 8-6210
Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926

Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co., Inc.
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN ST. BOU. 8-6652

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 Main Street 46 So. Main Street
Hempstead Freeport
Exclusive but not expensive

Louis B. Young's
DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
68 W. Merrick Rd.
Next to Grove Thea.
Ph. Freeport 4549

UNUSUAL DELICACIES
ANNIVERSARY SALE
Costs Are Up, But Our Prices Are Down During This Event
CAROL GREEN'S
Quality Merchandise at Thrifty Prices
60 So. Main St. Ph. Freeport 6163

For Our Customers
FACTORY SAMPLES
of
Candlewick Spreads
25% to 50% Off Reg. Price
LITWAK'S
80 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

THE BLACK BIRD SHOP
23 GRACE AVENUE
DELICIOUS HOME FOOD
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
For sale daily: Bread, Rolls, Cakes, Pies to order.
Beautifully decorated Birthday and Wedding Cakes
Do Not Serve Meals on Fridays
TEL. GREAT NECK 182

GREAT NECK BEAUTY STUDIO, Inc.
MAX TORNBY
Hairdresser
RESTFUL ENVIRONMENT
83 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1299

COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
40 CUTTER MILL ROAD
Wadsworth Service Stations
GREAT NECK 3931
BATTERIES—TIRES—HEATERS

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1603-M
9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CORSET SALE
Nationally Advertised Girdles and Foundations
LE GANT—VOGUE
ARTIST MODEL—TREO
and many other makes.
10.00 LE GANT Now 7.50 6.50 ARTIST MODEL Now 5.00
Other Reductions, 10% to 35%
Consultant Corsetiere
Fitting and Alterations
ETTINGER'S
"Where it costs less to be well dressed"
264 FULTON AVE., HEMPSTEAD

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Woman
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

LUSH PHARMACY
FRONT and MAIN STREETS
DELICIOUS BLUE PLATE....45c
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free Delivery
Phones Hempstead 62—Hempstead 364

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

MINEOLA FAIR GROUNDS ROLLER SKATING RINK
Long Island's Finest and Largest
Evening Skating to Pipe Organ Music
Free Instruction at All Sessions
Matinee 2-5, Evening 8-11:15 Garden City 4019

HUNTINGTON

Shop at Sears and Save
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

ROOSEVELT MATTRESS and UPHOLSTERY SHOP
Mattresses
Sterilized and Remade—$2.50
Two-Piece Living Room Suite Reupholstered—$37.50
93-13 ROOSEVELT AVENUE Hav. 9-0457

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Ford
Sales Service
New Cars and Trucks Used Cars and Trucks
8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts. N. Y. Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St.
90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y. Jackson Heights, N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

AMY COLE'S
QUEENS TAVERN, Inc.
79-11 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 9-9395
Luncheon 35c and 50c, 11:30 to 3 p. m.
Afternoon Tea, 3 to 5 p. m.
Dinner 5 to 9 p. m., 75c-85c-$1.00
SOUTHERN HOME COOKING

CLARK'S
offers you
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3750 82ND STREET

MOSHER AND HOWELL
3712 82ND STREET
Special Sale
February 1st to 6th
Dresses—Blouses—Skirts
Children's Wear—at Cost

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

LYNBROOK

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU ENAMEL PAINTS
35 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lyn 75

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10280

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

FOR
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Lynbrook 2777
SUNRISE COAL CO., INC.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE

SWEZY
COAL and FEED COMPANY
We wish to thank the Monitor readers for their generous patronage in response to our advertising.

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor Are For Sale in Our Stores
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1000, Bayport 317

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE

Permanent Waving, Expert Hair Cutting, Dyeing, Bleaching
Ruth's First Class Cut Rate Beauty Shop
222-11 Jamaica Avenue
Queens Village, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL

THE GRAY SHOPPE
Under New Management
January SALE
of CORSETS and FOUNDATIONS
At Savings of 20 % *and More*
108-15 JAMAICA AVENUE

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue and 104th Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone Virginia 7-4440, Cleveland 3-8789

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Home of Home Cooking
— Homemade Pies —
105-14 Liberty Ave. Tel. Vir. 7-9091

RICHMOND HILL
Ridgewood

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN, Inc.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD HEGEMAN 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1815
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Famous for Our Permanent Waving"

Specializing in All Types of Hair
PLAZA BEAUTY SHOP
274A Merrick Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 21

January Clearance Sale
Dresses Formerly 5.95 .....now 3.95
Formerly 7.95 .....now 4.95
50 Felt Hats now 50c

Cinderella Shop
Anna C. Miller-Minneva Bailey
15 N. Park Ave. Phone R. V. C. 838

Park Grand Service Station
GAS SUNOCO OILS
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Sundries
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
14 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

WASHING FACHINES
Sales and Service
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
111A North Park Avenue
ROCKVILLE CENTRE
Phone 6429
Wiring and Lighting

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
84 William St., New York. Tel. BE. 3-8352
58 Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Chester H. Holmes
OPTICIAN
Lucas Building, 11 Fiske Place
PHONE HILLCREST 5282

FRANK H. DIMMICK
OPTOMETRIST

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
FROSTED FOODS
53 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

New!
Special Personal Checking Service
NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIREMENTS
NO SERVICE CHARGES
10c PER CHECK THE *ONLY* COST
Call for Pamphlet—and Ask Also for Copy of "Services."
THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST CO.
20 E. FIRST ST., COR. THIRD AVE.
Member Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188

Annesi Shoe Repairing Shop
8 Oakley Ave., Cor. Gramatan
Phone OAKWOOD 9576

MATRIX SHOES, COLLEGE-BRED SHOES, ARCH BUILT SHOES, TRU-TRED SHOES
Sold at
DAVE WEISBERGER'S Inc.
17 Gramatan Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Branch Store
1012 Westchester Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 4458-R, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
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CURTAINS BEDSPREADS BLANKETS and COMFORTERS LADIES' UNDERWEAR
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We Wash Everything with
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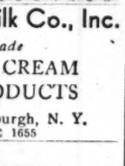

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24-Hour Service
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NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

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$23.50 to $38.50—were $30 to $50
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For your Afternoon Tea
Delicious
BUTTER TEA CAKES
Finest Quality at 59c pound
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NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

Luckey's
MID-WINTER SALE OF FURNITURE
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A marvelous opportunity to save.
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ROCHESTER

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MORTGAGES
INSURANCE
MANAGEMENT
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THE CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00

A SURVEY
of Your Insurance Policies
Will Be Profitable to You
No Cost or Obligation
Wellington Potter
810 Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
STONE 7384

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

Stuart-Olver-Holtz Co.
R. B. OLVER C. E. HOLTZ
Plating, Enameling, Metal Spinning
Manufacturers of Metal Specialties
406 Platt St., Cor. Allen St. Main 5560-5561

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161
GLENWOOD 1240

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331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

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E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave., S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

TEMPLE BUILDING
Barber Shop
for
Ladies and Gents
FOURTH FLOOR

THE BEST IN
FOOD, CANDIES and GIFTS
Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
NO LIQUOR

Elder's Market
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Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153
PURCHASE STREET

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Timken Burner
Sales and Service
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

SHINY SUITS CLEANED and the NAP RENEWED
Not a shine removal trick, but a process that gives good service.
Try it on one suit and you will send others.
THE TREASURE CLEANER
136 Summerfield Ave. Tel. Scars. 2030

For Valentine's Day
Whitman's and Lovell & Covel's Candies in Heart-Shaped Boxes.
Barnard's Pharmacy
7 Garth Road Tel. SC. 3443—3482
Breyer's French Ice ream Forms for Valentine's Day
Scarsdale 3296 Tuckahoe 5555

Radio Home Service Co., Inc.
F. P. KENT, Mgr.
Not Just Tinkering, but SERVICE
15 Popham Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote, Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

For Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
PRINTER Wick
Telephone 2222

For INSURANCE
Consult KENNETH L. METZ
Vice-President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8804

SCHENECTADY

Women's New
DEXDALE
Sheer Silk
STOCKINGS
$1.00 pair
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Barney's
MAYTAG and APEX
WASHING MACHINES
SALES and SERVICE
217-223 State Street Ph. 4-4311

Gifts—Prizes
Personal Christmas Cards
Place Your Orders Early
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Monitor Readers
We Thank You for Your Liberal Patronage of Our Store
MAPSTONE BROS.
MEATS, FISH, GROCERIES, VEGETABLES.
1911 SOUTH SALINA STREET
TELEPHONE 4-3138

SOCONY
TIRES
BATTERIES
REPAIRING
TOWING
Forman Genesee Garage
800 EAST GENESEE STREET

LIFE INSURANCE and RETIREMENT INCOMES
consult
JOHN G. WINTSCH, C. L. U.
822 Chimes Building Tel. 3-8187
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn.

WILSON
MUTUAL INSURANCE
Every Kind of
Insurance Coverage
134 W. Onondaga St. Phone 2-5036

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

HILL TOP LAUNDRY
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Blankets Laundered So They Look Like New—Feel Like New. Pillows Thoroughly Washed.
507 POND STREET TEL. 3-6118

HILL TOP Laundry Inc.
Odorless Dry Cleaning
509 POND STREET PHONE 3-6118

UTICA

Suits—Sportswear—Evening Wear
Complete and Fashionable Large Assortments to choose from
D. PRICE & CO.
The Fashion Center of Utica

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
209 CORNELIA ST. 208 GENESEE ST. Phones 4-3179

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4189 4135 CONKLIN AVE.

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.
"LYNN" "LONERGAN" "MASTER KRAFT"

OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation.
Service on all makes.
LUX BROS.
(L. & D. Sales Agency, Inc.)
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

WATERTOWN

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 3347
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MOVING
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
- Agent for Allied Van Lines
- Packing, Crating, Shipping
- Lift Van Service
- Daily Service to N. Y. City

Phone WHITE PLAINS 84

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACES
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 839

PERMANENT WAVES
Frances Fox Method
Ruth Seymour Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
172 Mamaroneck Avenue Tel. W. P. 7212
√ Visit our Lunch Counter.
√ Get acquainted with our Toiletries Dept., featuring Elizabeth Arden, Dorothy Gray, Yardley, Lentheric, Matchabelli, Pierre.

Harry A. Reynolds Pharmacy
91 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 8656

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 EAST POST ROAD TEL. 4238

Town Grill
GRAND STREET AT QUARROPAS
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE
CATERING TO A DISCRIMINATING CLIENTELE

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. FROBST, Prop.

Choice Meat, Poultry
PHONES 4738—1006 82 LAWRENCE ST.

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
119 New Main Street
Tel. Yonkers 2575-2576
The BEST in MEAT - FISH and POULTRY
Ask about our Specials Wed., Fri. and Sat.

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

DEMOCRATIC PARTY
CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS
POWERS PROHIBITED BY THE CONSTITUTION AS INTERPRETED BY THE SUPREME COURT
MORE POWER THAN ANY OTHER PARTY EVER HAD IN AMERICA
WASHINGTON TIMES
3d ARMY
U.S. SHIP OF STATE
DEM.
G.O.P.
GOOD LUCK!
BON VOYAGE!
HAPPY LANDING!
I OWN A PART INTEREST IN THAT SHIP, TOO — YOU KNOW!
THE 58½ MILLION WHO VOTED DEMOCRATIC
THE 16 MILLION WHO VOTED REPUBLICAN
STRIKES
THE PUBLIC

—Orr in Chicago Tribune
The Grass on the Other Side of the Fence

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
Making It a Real Sit-Down

—Manning in Arizona Republican
"Anyone Here Speak Spanish?"

—Orr in Chicago Tribune
All Join in Best Wishes

—Cassel in Brooklyn Eagle
Another "Sit-Down"

Worth Knowing

—and is second only to Britain's 2500 ships, with a tonnage of 15,600,000.

The American fleet is grouped as follows:

Type of Service	Ships	Gross Tons
Great Lakes	430	2,300,000
Tankers	340	2,400,000
Coastwise (domestic)	455	2,000,000
International	485	3,000,000
Inactive (Gov't owned)	211	1,300,000

Studies In the Psalms

No. 61 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 89

Elegiac Ode: The Covenant of David Abhorred!

(A Psalm of the Captivity in Babylon, 586-536 B. C.)

Could that proud nation of David's day, who gloried in their appellation of the "Chosen People," ever have imagined the seeming tragedy of the exile, the loss of home and national integrity? Could they have dreamed of an existence without the Tabernacle or the Temple, which represented to them the place of communion with their God?

And yet, the further they wandered from their God, the deeper became their seeming misery, until out of their distress the lament of this song was born.

In this elegy, as in Psalm 132 (associated with the dedication of Jerusalem), the king of the line of David is exalted in the eyes of the external world, but is King of Israel only. However, he is the heir of the covenant, a covenant given first to Abraham, later to David, which was supposed to be established forever, to build up the throne of David to all generations.

Having declared this ancient promise of the covenant, the singer in a beautiful majestic outburst (v. 5-18) interrupts his lament to sing of his adoration of the Lord:

> For who in the heaven can be compared unto our God?
> Who among the sons of the mighty can be likened unto the Lord?
>
> The heavens are thine, the earth also is thine . . .
> Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound,
> They shall walk, O Lord, in the light of thy countenance.

In picking up the original thought of the lament (their understanding of the covenant given to David), the singer now announces that the King of Israel, the anointed one of the House of David, should be established, "his horn . . . exalted." But in honesty he remembers that there was a qualifying clause in the covenant:

> If his children forsake my law . . .
> Then will I visit their transgression with the rod.

Strangely enough, however (v. 38-51), he does not seek the reason for their present distress in this clause. He cannot understand why the covenant has been abhorred (made void) and the people cast off; why his hedges (defenses) have been broken down, and his strongholds in ruins. Indeed he almost questions the meaning of life itself and asks: "Wherefore has thou made all men in vain?"

In the original, no uplifted thought gave vision or hope to the singer of this lament. No realization that because his people had ceased to dwell in the tabernacles of their God, their material condition had become evident. The final doxology (v. 52), or blessing which closes the poem, closes Book III of the arrangement of the Psalms as developed in the post-exilic period.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's a new member of the P-C-C-C-C, a reader who writes as follows from the U. S. S. Memphis:

K INGAB AKCD EN FDE SH

JLSD NJ HNGM OMHQENFMLS

SLKA PLF ONMMDRQNJBDJOD

OAGP.

Bible Arithmetic

To the number of letters in the first word of the 4th Commandment ——— add the number of letters in the third word of the same Commandment ———; subtract the number of days in which we are commanded to labor ———; multiply by the number of words in the 6th Commandment ———; divide by the number of Commandments which do not start with the word "Thou" ———. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Continuing on the theme of Milk and Honey, a Quincy, Mass., reader shares an opportunity to change COW to BEE in 4 moves.

A Problem

A Kansas City, Mo., reader shares the following problem: A man had a check which he cashed on his way downtown, having no other money with him. He spent $1.50 after cashing the check, but when he reached his office he had $2.00 more than double the amount the check called for. It is to be assumed that the man who cashed the check for him transposed the figures of dollars and cents. What was the amount of the check?

A Few Abbreviations

The 4-letter combinations in the left-hand column have something in common with the words listed in the right-hand column. The first has been checked. Can you identify the others?

1	S.P.C.A.	Law	
2	A.W.W.E.	Police	
3	U.A.W.A.	Animal	✓
4	Y.W.C.A.	Absence	
5	U.S.S.R.	Lodge	
6	U.S.W.C.	Temperance	
7	R.C.M.P.	Labor	
8	A.F.A.M.	Engineer	
9	A.W.O.L.	Woman	
10	W.C.T.U.	Nation	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Sailing

Monitor Camera Club From
Mrs. F. E. Uhl, Leonia, N. J.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Sing, Birdie, Sing

This is an improved way of playing Blind Man's Buff. The player who is blindfolded stands in the middle of the room, with a long wand (made of a folded newspaper) in his hand.

The other players join hands and stand round him in a circle. The circle moves round him for a minute, then stops; and "It" lowers his wand upon one of them.

The player upon whom it falls must take hold of it. The blindfolded "It" says, "Sing, Birdie, sing, 'Tweet, tweet, tweet.'"

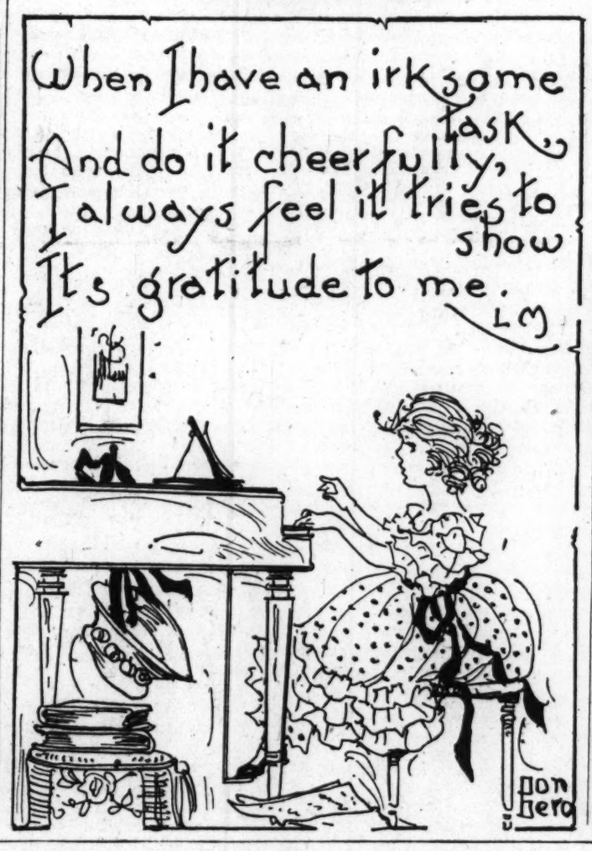
The player than sings, "Tweet, tweet, tweet," disguising his voice.

"It" then names the player, if he can; and if he does, the player takes his place. If the player is not recognized, the circle moves round again.—Mrs A. B. S., S. Windham, Maine.

Quotation for Today

SMALL KINDNESSES, small courtesies, small considerations, habitually practiced in our social intercourse, give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talents and accomplishments.—M. A. KELLY.

Sunbonnet Sue



In Lighter Vein

Some Walker!

It is said that a Bolton pigeon fancier recently backed the speed of one of his birds against that of a motor car of a friend who was driving to Birmingham and back.

The pigeon was taken to Birmingham in the car, but on the way the motorist clipped the bird's wings. Then, just before leaving Birmingham, he released it and drove for his friend's house in Bolton.

He was informed, to his astonishment, that the pigeon had got there before him. "But," added the owner, "it wasn't half foot-weary!"—Lewisham and Catford Guide.

The Right Answer

"What's the difference between dancing and marching?" the girl asked her clumsy dancing partner.

"I don't know," he answered.

"I thought so," she commented wearily. "Shall we sit down?"—Calgary (Alta.) Herald.

Sharp

"It's a strange thing about blunt people. . . . "

"Yes; they generally come to the point first."

Daily Anecdote

A Paradox

Keller, the Irish barrister, was barred from the larger success he desired by an irresponsible wit.

One day, meeting a solemn judge who had attained to a high position by the assumption of a serious manner, he cried, "I salute you, sir! In opposition to all the laws of natural philosophy. You have risen by your gravity; while I, alas, have sunk by my levity."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: I would like to get my name on your cryptogram mail bag correspondence club.

Bible Arithmetic: 8 (Remember), plus 7 (sabbath), minus 6 (6 days), times 4 (Thou shalt not kill), divided by 2 (4th and 5th), equals 18.

Letter Changing: Cow, sow, sew, see, bee.

A Problem: $14.32.

A Few Abbreviations: S. P. C. A.—(Animal), Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; A. S. M. E.—(Engineer), American Society of Mechanical Engineers; U. A. W. A.—(Labor), United Automobile Workers of America; Y. W. C. A.—(Woman), Young Women's Christian Association; U. S. S. R.—(Nation), Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; U. S. S. C.—(Law), United States Supreme Court; R. C. M. P.—(Police), Royal Canadian Mounted Police; A. F. A. M.—(Lodge), Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; A. W. O. L.—(Absence), Absent without leave; W. C. T. U.—(Temperance), Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Happy Ending

A woman who lived next door to a five-year-old boy often made up stories for him. Not to be outdone, he did the same thing. They were wild escapades, and had tragic endings.

"Tommy," said the woman one day when he had finished one of them. "Your stories are interesting; but they have such unhappy endings!"

The next day he came over and told one just as tragic. At the end, however, he added, "But they all went to Sunday school the next day. And they loved each other more than they ever did."

Small Tomatoes

Jones: "Why did Bill leave the flower show?"

Smith: "Well, he was one of the competitors, and his tomatoes won first prize."

Jones: "First prize! I should have imagined he would be pleased."

Smith: "No; you see, it was first prize for red currants!"—Montreal Star.

Here Today, Gone Tonight

"I wonder what sort of concern it is that's running this night air mail service."

"It sounds like a fly by night scheme to me."—Lehigh Burr.

Proof

Willie: "Papa, it isn't true that I am made of dust, is it?"

Dad: "No; otherwise you might dry up once in a while."

Strolling

Monitor Camera Club From
Margaret H. Baldwin, San Francisco

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Peanut Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ambler, Penna.

"Peanut Week" proved to be a pleasant one for the students of the School of Horticulture here.

About a week before Christmas a large number of peanuts were emptied of their contents, and a slip of paper was inserted in every one, bearing the name of a member of the faculty or a member of the student body. Each person had a peanut representing her name.

These were put together into a container; then everyone drew a peanut. The name received was called the recipient's "peanut." From that time until Christmas, time was spent in doing original and kind things for one's "peanut," without letting her know who was doing them—for instance, leaving an apple, making her bed, shaking out a rug, etc.

Then at a Christmas party, little, inexpensive gifts were given, to each of which was attached a little poem about it. Then everyone tried to guess by her gift and the poem, who her beneficiary for the week had been.

The spirit of it was in keeping with Christmas; and it gave to the entire student body a joy based on unselfed service.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Nominations Unnecessary

Question: (a) Is there a ruling in books on parliamentary procedure that states, in substance, that in an election to elect officers in an organization, the names of candidates should first be presented by nominating them? In other words, should candidates first be nominated? Or is it permissible to vote on anyone in the membership?

(b) Is it usual, or of advantage, for an organization to have in its bylaws a definite statement on the above question?

Answer: (a) Robert's Rules of Order (page 263) states: "This nomination is not necessary when the election is by ballot or roll call, as each member may vote for any eligible person whether nominated or not." The fundamental is that members have complete freedom in voting for officers, except as restricted by their own bylaws. Where elections for office are by ballot, as they always should be in a permanent organization, there is no need for nominations; and if they are employed it is merely as a convenience. Even in such cases, members are not restricted to voting for those nominated, unless specifically stipulated in the bylaws.

(b) Yes.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Colorful Burning Cones

Treated cones that burn colorfully in the fireplace are packaged and sold by a family here. Green flames come from cones treated with copper sulphate, more commonly known as blue vitriol; Strontium-nitrate-treated cones burn with a red flame; and the sodium in ordinary table salt gives a bright yellow light.

About two pounds of these chemicals to a gallon of water is the right solution. Immerse the cones for a few minutes and then let them dry. They are then ready for the fireplace.—Annette M. W., Kezar Falls, Maine.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Skidmore Meets a Rabbit*

By LE PELLEY

THAT'S WHERE A LITTLE RABBIT LIVES
AND I DON'T WANT TO SEE YOU AROUND HERE TRYING TO SCARE HIM EITHER, SKIDMORE...
YES, AND THAT GOES FOR YOU TOO, MR. RABBIT!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Just a Meteor*

By THE HAGERS

QUACKBURG
THE OTHER NIGHT I MISSED THE TRAIN. AND SO, NOT WISHING TO REMAIN,
I FLEW BACK HOME. WHILE ON MY FLIGHT, BEHIND ME SHONE A BRILLIANT LIGHT.
WHOEVER'S FLYING BACK OF ME I THOUGHT, WITH LIGHTS LIKE THAT SHOULD SEE.
I TURNED AROUND TO LOOK. OH MY! A METEOR WENT ZIPPING BY!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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• Editorials •

"Mightier Than the Noise Of Many Waters"

ANOTHER flood, more widespread and deeper than the waters over the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, is rising in other sectors of the United States, and indeed in those very valleys. To label this healing water as human kindness would be to underestimate the power of its currents, potent as human kindness itself can be in times of distress.

Support is indeed flowing from sources more abundant than those even of the muddy floods. And love is seeing no labor lost among those temporarily without shelter. Success will attend human efforts to stem the flood of despair which would rise if it could with as devastating effect as the waters which now have begun to recede. It will reward the dogged courage of men fighting with willing spirit the weakness of work-worn flesh.

But this will be found true only because back of the self-control and the unselfed co-operation manifested in this time of trial, a more than human energy is operative. The existence and potency of this diviner energy is attested by the fact that humanity itself is often at a loss to explain the resilience it can show throughout the terrifying experiences that men have come to accept as part of human existence.

In Cairo, Illinois, on Wednesday night, people could hear the river stampeding past their city behind the ramparts that residents, WPA and CCC workers, and militiamen had raised against the onrush. The waters plunged by at a level as high as the city's street lights. But the streets were dry.

Not many people who have faced at such close quarters the object of their terror, and measured in human terms its overwhelming magnitude and might, can give their thanks to passive clay. Not many but will feel a power of protection over them, and recall how many times in their smaller individual experiences they felt this power near.

The human courage and compassion which crisis brings to the surface were slight and inconstant forces indeed were they not the tokens of eternal verities which transcend human qualities. That men are sometimes astonished at the powers they find themselves possessing is not unexplainable. Men cease to be surprised at their capabilities for good when they learn to recognize the spiritual source of their true capabilities.

Recognizing that source, they can look forward with assurance to control over disorder in the elements even as now they witness their present control over fear, or weariness, or despair, in themselves. It is a big promise, but it is no bigger than the abilities with which man's Maker has endowed him and which men have once more found themselves exercising in witness of divine power.

Back to Boarding Houses

BOARDING houses are coming back, they say. For how many thousands of men and women, and young people, were they home *pro tem* a generation ago? And what would O. Henry and other writers have done without them?

Jibes and jokesmiths notwithstandng, they were the nearest approach to "home, sweet home," for folks who had no homes of their own. And what young man or woman who set out from the farm or village to the city to make his mark in the world didn't "look up a boarding place" as the first step in a career? Probably in nine cases out of ten mother or Aunt Mary had already heard from Cousin Lucy in the city about a boarding house which could be "recommended" before John or Helen even left the home roof tree and started cityward.

Miss Irma Berger, executive secretary of the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, in New York, told the association members at their annual meeting the other day that the old-style boarding houses are regaining their popularity. An increased demand for such accommodations has sprung up recently, she said, and the number of boarding houses, as distinct from rooming houses, has been decreasing for years and such accommodations have often been hard to find.

Clubs, apartments and studios grew more popular about the time the "bachelor girl" came in. While many "old folks" clung to Victorian boarding houses, young people of both sexes revolted in favor of more modern accommodations. Can it be, now, however, that the old-fashioned boarding house (though more likely it will be new-fashioned) will renew its appeal for comfortable, homey, protected living?

Perhaps not all the rooms will be back rooms. And could washbowls and pitchers enough be recovered from the limbo into which they vanished, to refurnish a modern city-size boarding house? It is doubtful, too, whether enough prints of the "Stag at Eve" or the "Gardens of Versailles" could be found to furnish many rooms. And bric-a-brac of the William McKinley decade is scarcer.

Boarding houses gone? Of course not. Miss Berger is right: "You can't keep a good boarding house down." The world has not outgrown home cooking, and maybe there is still a lonesome country boy or girl in the city who wouldn't mind being "mothered" at times. And parlors may sometimes be as pleasant to entertain callers in as a movie palace.

Strike "Shoulds"

COMPLICATIONS multiply so easily in a strike such as that in the American automobile industry that it is easy to lose sight of the woods because of the trees and to believe settlement is more difficult than it is. Most such complications arise from an erroneous supposition that for one reason or another it is impossible to do certain things that ought to be done. "Cannot" or "will not" gets in front of "can" and "should."

For the sake of clearer thinking, let us just set down a list of things which—as it looks from this point of view, anyway—obviously can and should be done by various parties to the dispute, however apparently impossible:

The union can speak and should be content to speak for its own members without presuming to represent or bind the probable majority who do not belong to it.

The employers can and should recognize in practice the right to collective bargaining which they have conceded in theory.

The workers not in sympathy with the union, if they are a majority, should have the right to work without interference.

The sit-down strikers, on assurance of the company that it will meet their representatives, should evacuate the company plants.

The company, on assurance of the union that the plants will be evacuated, should agree to meet spokesmen for the union.

Negotiations having broken down so far on apparent failure of either to confer without prior concessions from the other, union officials should waive their demand for recognition as sole bargaining representatives, company officials should waive the demand for withdrawal of the sit-down strikers, and both should meet in the presence of a fair mediator.

Government, local or national, should take part only to keep order and act as mediator, and to act successfully in that role should avoid even the appearance of taking sides or bending before political pressures.

A settlement by mediation should include a recognition of the right of the union or of the company's employees representation plan, whichever may have a majority support of the workers, to act as the principal but not sole bargaining agent, and of any minority organization to represent its own members.

Both contestants should welcome an election or series of elections under auspices of the National Labor Relations Board to determine the majority wishes.

These "shoulds" are not presented with any assumption of infallibility. They do not pretend to be based on any greater information than has been afforded to the public generally. They are simply observations from a disinterested viewpoint. They are set down in the conviction that a fairer settlement, of some kind, will be more speedily reached if all concerned will rivet attention upon what they ought to do more than upon supposed reasons why they cannot do it. Every one of these "shoulds" is a "can."

For the League, a Credit Item

ALEXANDRETTA, "little Alexandria," was named, as one might suspect, to commemorate a victory of Alexander. That conqueror's method of settling disputes the world is only now beginning to outgrow. So it is historically notable that, 2270 years after Alexander in this city imposed his will by force against the Persians, the more peaceful methods which modern Alexanders profess to scorn should have achieved a victory on the very same ground.

Alexandretta is one of the world's numerous racial patchworks. Turkish and Arabic interests jostle each other in its ancient streets; it is in that part of Syria over which France has held a mandate now in process of liquidation. The French view has been that when the mandate ends, Alexandretta, including the Sanjak in which Turks were to enjoy cultural rights, should be turned over to Syrian rule.

Turkey was not satisfied with this prospect, fearing for the rights of Turks as against those of Arabs in Alexandretta. But after negotiations under League procedure—although not all the details have been arranged—an agreement to set up a "free city" of Alexandretta has been reached. The outcome reflects upon the League a credit which it much needs at this time.

Some countries may feel they have not fared so well at the League's hands. Turkey's experience shows it to be possible to work through the League in many instances where old-fashioned diplomatic methods, hardly concealing their threats behind their courtesies, might only have tautened tension with tension. The Alexandretta agreement is not the first brought about by the League in which Turkey has benefited. Likewise, when the Turkish case for refortifying the Dardanelles was intrusted to the League, Turkey won its point.

If in the cementing of the Alexandretta agreement, an element of compromise must be mixed with the mortar, Turks will no doubt recall that their co-operation with the League of Nations has not only earned for them the respect of world opinion but some definite rewards for Turkish national interest.

The Future of Women

Book News of the Day

THE FIVE WOMEN who have contributed to the writing of OUR FREEDOM AND ITS RESULTS, edited by Ray Strachey (London: The Hogarth Press. 8s. 6d. net), have set their five pens to a difficult task. The summing up of the fruits of women's freedom to date would not, of course, offer serious difficulty. But the interest of this book lies in the attempt to outline not merely the past and the present of woman under emancipated circumstances, but her future as well.

The five women approach the task each from a different angle.

Miss Eleanor F. Rathbone—who was a leader of the "constitutional" suffragists before the war, who was a member of the Liverpool City Council for over twenty years, and who is now a Member of Parliament—reviews women's position in political and municipal activities. Dr. Erna Reiss, who was called to the Bar in 1925, and has already summarized, in her book "The Rights and Duties of Englishwomen," the legal changes which came shortly before the war, continues her work by dealing with the post-suffragist harvest of women's legislation.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey, the editor of the present volume, takes matters from the economic point of view in her capacity as chairman of the Cambridge University Women's Appointments Board. Miss Alison Neilans, secretary of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, covers the question of present-day morals. Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton, one-time Member of Parliament and now a governor of the British Broadcasting Corporation, contributes a lively summing up in which—although it seems that she had neither consulted with her collaborators nor seen what they had written—she deals with what she calls Changes in Social Life.

But in all of it, the main point of interest lies in what the five women—all of them with memories which stretch back to the childhoods spent before the war and before women had votes—make of the prospects which lie before their cause of freedom at the hands of a generation which, as Mrs. Hamilton points out, is not by any means on its knees in gratitude for what was done for it by its immediate predecessors.

The young woman, "occupied with her own concerns, and with her own concern in them," and moving through the complicated contemporary scene with "every appearance of easy, indifferent command," constitutes a problem to the older woman, because she is so definitely not the kind of product of freedom that the older women expected. Under the circumstances, it might well be that, viewing her, older women would hesitate to foretell the next step. But the five make the adventure. Despite outward appearances, women are yet women, and there are fundamental characteristics even about this generation of them which serve to establish a certain sense of security and assurance. P. M. L.

More Rescue Work Needed

The Book That Shut With a Sneck

On a Scottish Island

"DINNA be sae speedy on the way back, Wully," called Susie Munn, laughing, from her shop door. "We want to see the bride."

Willy MacKim was coming along the waterfront in his ancient victoria. He was on his way to meet the boat, and his horse was traveling rather faster than usual, for the steamer's yellow smokestack had already appeared beyond the rocks at Corryvegen Point. Today a native son of the Scottish island was coming back on a visit, and he was bringing a wife. Fifteen years ago Alan Grant, whose people owned the Royal George Inn, had gone to America to make his own way in the world, and the unsophisticated islanders loved to talk of how he had succeeded.

There were two customers ahead of me in Susie's shop, and after being served, they still lingered, the frankly given reason being that from there a fine view of what happened in the village was to be had.

When Willy's quaint equipage trundled along it was quite in keeping with the background, even if the beaming young couple seated in it did look extremely modern. After they had driven past, there was a jangling of Susie's doorbell, for we all hastened out to gaze again. Then Peter Innis, the pier master, came that way, and he was at once accosted for news. He obviously enjoyed his importance as he replied: "Oh, Alan is herty as ever, and she is a pleasant-spoken lass." Then he added with a chuckle:

"The heels on her bits o' slippers are no broader nor a shilling, and they're this high," measuring with his hands.

"She couldna walk in sichlike," said Susie, disbelievingly.

"Ye're no' expeckit to walk in them," put in Jeanie Weir.

Jeanie was a dressmaker, and spoke as one who knew the fashions. But Ellen Breck, whose lonely farm home was far back of the hills that stood around the bay, protested in bewildered tones:

"What guid are shoon if ye canna walk in them?"

"Ye tak' a few genteel steps, and then sit doon again."

Miss Breck clearly found the explanation unsatisfactory, but she said no more on the subject, for at that moment, Willy having delivered his passengers, reappeared round the bend of the road, and drew rein. He looked decidedly perplexed.

"She ca'ed Alan by a strange name," he told us. "It was the name o' something folk pit on bread, but the word escapes me. It wasna butter, nor jam, nor carvy—" Then he added, hastily, "But it soonded nice—as if she liked him fine, and wasna feart to hae folk ken that she did."

"Was it 'Honey'?" I asked, and he beamed. "Aye, that was it."

The women, however, were still interested in the bride's apparel. Said Miss Weir, "Whit's yon thing tucked under her airm?"

Both men, eager for the distinction of knowing the answer, spoke at once. "A purse," said one. "A book," said the other. Then they began glowering at one another.

"It canna be a book," disputed Peter Innis. "I saw her tak' a hanky oot o't, and I saw her shut it wi' a sneck."

"Folk can carry hankies in books," argued Willy.

"But books havna snecks."

"No' as a rule, but they've been kenned. My auld aunty had one."

At this point the women joined the discussion, and they agreed that it didn't look like a purse, seeing it was flat and square, but that it didn't look like a book either. Whereupon Willy said, insistently, "I heard her ca' it a book."

"It would be her American speech that bamboozled ye," advised Peter. And Willy shouted irately, "I wasna bamboozled."

"What was the word ye couldna think on?" inquired Peter.

Willy ignored that reminder, and went on: "She said, as plain as day, 'Alan, will ye hold my pocketbook?' And then handed it to him."

Suddenly, I couldn't keep from laughing—each man was so comically positive that the other was wrong, and yet neither one was—exactly. They turned to stare questioningly at me, and I explained.

"I'm laughing because you're both right—in a way. She is carrying a purse, but such purses are sometimes called pocketbooks in America."

Comprehending grins began to spread—the slight feeling of strain vanished in a general laugh, and still laughing we went our several ways. M. G. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

When Experts Disagree

By Frank L. Perrin

IMMUNITY from exploitation and loss at the hands of organized or amateur profiteers or racketeers can never be guaranteed, it seems, so long as those upon whom the designing and cunning prey are uninformed, alarmed, or themselves vulnerable. Lacking adequate laws and the necessary public support of rigid enforcement, the chief reliance of those who might be imposed upon or victimized seems to be the reassurance that conspirators usually fall out, and that as a result their plans finally fail. There is no cohesive element which gives strength or stability to wrongdoing. No lodestar guides, and no rudder steadies those who deliberately set out upon a lawless and uncharted route.

Of course we sometimes grow weary while we wait. Crime seems, meanwhile, to prosper. Youth sees those who follow it become suddenly affluent. The temptation may be irresistible. In recent years, especially in the larger cities of the United States, those who have conspired to mulct industry and its wage earners have grown rich through terroristic methods which the law has been slow in suppressing. It is not strange that boys and girls, many of them under-privileged and uninformed, have been persuaded that they, too, may live and prosper without work.

* * *

Gradually, it now may be hoped, the mesmerism which has influenced many is being broken. The determination of an aroused people is being manifested in a demand for strict enforcement. Aid provided through newly created federal agencies has encouraged the voluntary disclosure, by former victims, of the methods and locale of criminals. It is encouraging to believe that whereas two or three years ago it was feared crime was more powerful than society, now the reverse is true.

From time to time there come disquieting rumblings which seem to indicate that it is not in the underworld alone that the enemies of honesty and decency reside. Thoughtful observers are compelled to wonder if the public has provided means to educate those who turn their professional knowledge to vicious or dishonest pursuits. In lawyers' associations, regional and national, the need is realized for reforms too long delayed. That person is best equipped to do harm who has discovered what he believes to be a sure way of covering his tracks and evading discovery and punishment. The conspiring and conniving defender of criminal bands is a more dangerous foe of law and order than the man who goes out armed to kill.

We do not hear much regarding these inquiries into the professional conduct of lawyers suspected of aiding and abetting crime. Lawyers have their own code. There is a fraternity among them which, up to a certain point, seems to bind them to taciturnity. This is true also of most professions. The members realize that their reputations are their chief stock in trade. People do not like damaged goods. But the doctors, like the lawyers, seem willing to play along with their offending brethren only about so far. Then they revolt.

* * *

In New York, a day or two ago, Dr. Harold M. Hays, who is described as president of the Association of Private Hospitals, is quoted as having stated that the practice of splitting medical fees among physicians in that city has become so widespread that the public is "suffering from excessive medical costs" as a result. These charges are from 50 to 100 per cent higher than a fair fee, and in some cases 300 per cent higher because of this practice, he insisted.

The method, according to the explanation given, is simple enough. Those who pay, or are able to pay, are sent from doctor to doctor, each acclaimed as possessing peculiar skill or knowledge secret to the specialist. Among discredited lawyers the plan works as well. The well-understood purpose seems to be to allow no one with money to get away until he has paid in full.

It is strange that there can be found those who will defend such methods as these, wherever practiced. In industry and trade, the racketeer, so-called, is just about as respectfully regarded as the thief, the highwayman or the kidnaper. What and where is the remedy? It cannot be found in all cases outside. Individually and collectively higher professional standards must be set up and maintained. No society, ethical or political, is better than its individual component parts.

The Wide Horizon

Totalitarian Farewell to Criticism

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

CRITICISM, as that term is understood in democratic lands, has officially disappeared from the Third Reich. A decree of the Reich Cultural Chamber recently ended it once and for all. Critics, "those cutthroat bandits in the paths of fame," will no more dare show their heads if Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, has his way. No longer will it be possible for these "conceited know-alls" who have not fallen into step in the "unhalting victorious march of [German] cultural life," according to the Minister's own words, to continue their side show in Germany's culture and art.

Henceforth, the true artist will not be "pestered or martyred by 'critical gadflies.'" It was anticipated that such persons would have realized by now what they have been told long ago, Dr. Goebbels declared, that their proper role was not criticism but observation or description (*Betrachtung*), and that this did not mean "a limitation of free expression of opinion."

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In the realm of political and economic journalism this has long been realized, so that the whole German press responds to the daily orders of the Ministry of Propaganda, as he long ago declared it should do. But the writers on art, literature, films and drama seem to have been remiss in their duty. Nor had they been called to order. Some of them had not realized that in the Third Reich they were bound to the state and its ideals, the state being the source of their livelihood. The absurd situation had also arisen, according to Dr. Goebbels, of ignorant youth talking to their elders. "We have often experienced in Berlin," he declared, "the spectacle of 22- and 23-year-old boys taking to task artists of 40 or 50 years . . . boys without a sign of technical knowledge."

This is now changed. Every "art and editorial worker" must hold a special permit from the Reich Cultural or Press Chamber, he must be 30 years of age and have undergone special training. And, according to the preamble to the new order, works of art will be "described" only by those who "fulfill this duty in pureness of heart and from the National Socialist standpoint." Or, in the interpretation of one of Dr. Goebbels' lieutenants, "In the National Socialist state, the National Socialist conception of culture is alone qualified to judge of a work of art, only the party and the state can determine values according to the National Socialist conception of art."

It naturally follows from these statements that no criticism of either state or party will be allowed. It is the logical sequence from National Socialist ideals, the end to which their cultural policy has avowedly been all along directed. In their training for the art of politics, the National Socialists have "schooled" unwilling pupils by means of *Untersuchungshaft* (detention awaiting trial), *Schutzhaft* (detention for protection), and the concentration camp; in general journalism, they either conformed or were not entered in the register, where entry was the first step to getting work. In art, literature and painting, writers will now be subject to the same rules.

* * *

In countries where other views of art prevail, it will probably be maintained that true art will now be in concealing art, in a quite different way from that implied in the old proverb, that true art must suffer, as it has always suffered when dominated by the political power, that "so vast is art, so narrow human wit," that the further limitations now set upon cultural development in the Third Reich can only do immeasurable harm to the furtherance of those human ideals extolled among democracies. In the Third Reich itself, it is probably realized that these writers with similar views have not been converted, although they are silenced.

But to that, the true National Socialist will reply that a new generation, "properly trained," will soon possess the field, and that the goal is worth all this—the attainment of a uniform state "co-ordinated" to the ends which the party leaders consider are above all other considerations.

Hence, in the future, when a foreign critic may say, "It's clever, but is it art?" his criticism may be valid, but it will be quite beside the point. For art here, in all its branches, is designed to be the handmaiden of statecraft. Not art for art's sake, but art to serve National Socialism.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Westward Whoa"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "Westward Whoa" was very interesting and amusing. Having been brought up a Scottish lassie, I hae me doots aboot Scotland ever arriving at the Island of Manhattan.

I think it more likely that the Irish people who have adopted Glasgow, Scotland, would like to go home and take Scotland with them. These dear Irish people may be staying up at night, pushing toward Ireland, while the rest of Scotland sleeps.

If Scotland and England wish to remain the inseparable friends they have been since the union of 1707 they had better wake up and weld any weak spots they may discover in their united fabric.

(MRS.) ELIZABETH R. MAYER

Springfield, Mass.